THE CHIN HILLS:

A History of the People, our dealings with them, their Customs and Manners, and a Gazetteer of their Country,

BY

BERTRAM S. CAREY, C.I.E.,

Assistant Commissioner, Burma, and Political Officer, Chin Hills,

AND

H. N. TUCK,

Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma, and Assistant Political Officer, Chin Hills.

VOLUME II.



RANGOON:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA.

1896.

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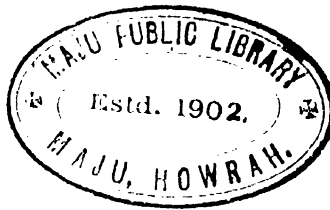
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PART III.

GAZETTEER OF VILLAGES.



PART III.—Gazetteer of Villages.

Gazetteer of villages in the Northern Chin Hills.

Tribe.	Villages.	Houses.	Population.
1. Siyin	5	354	1,770
2. Sokte	12	472	2,360
3. Sokte (Nwengals)	14	651	3,255
4. Kanhows	33	678	3,390
Total ...	64	2,155	10,775

Also list of villages tributary to Manipur and lying across the northern boundary of the Chin Hills.

Tribe.	Villages.
1. Thado or Kuki	11
2. Yo	16
3. Nwitè	9
Total ...	36

1. Siyin villages.
2. Sokte villages (on the right bank of the Manipur river).
3. Sokte villages (on the right bank of the Manipur river, Nwengal country).
4. Kanhow villages.
5. Thado or Kuki villages tributary to Manipur.
6. Yo villages tributary to Manipur.
7. Nwitè villages tributary to Manipur.

The Siyin villages.

	Houses.
1. Koset	90
2. Lope	29
3. Sagyilain	90
4. Toklaing	80
5. Vokla	65
Total ...	354

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Koset ...	90	West of Fort White and 3 miles distant.	Village is reached in one hour by easy path descending 2,000 feet from ridge above Fort White.	Lyin Vum.

Remarks.—Village is inhabited by the Twuntak clan of the Siyin tribe. The past history of all the Siyin clans is found in the chapter dealing with the history of the Siyins. Lyin Vum governs his own village only and has nothing to say to other villages. Village was disarmed in 1893 and 1894. Kuppow, the *ex*-Chief, is in a jail in Burma and his son Kaikam is deported to the Andamans and should never be allowed to return to the hills. The present Chief spent some months in jail in Burma in 1894 for assisting his rebel relatives. The Twuntaks fought stubbornly in 1888-89 and again in 1892-93. They should never be allowed to leave their present village-site. Village was destroyed in 1889 and rebuilt in 1895; it has no stockades and is easily attacked from all sides, except from the west. The notorious Aung Paw lives in this village and knows Burmese. Water is abundant in village and below village and there are several camping-grounds.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Lope ...	29	In plain view from the ridge above Fort White lying to the west and 2,000 feet below.	Village is placed a few hundred feet below the mule-road to old Fort White (present Toklaing) at 6 miles from Fort White.	Kuplyin.

Remarks.—Village is inhabited by the Kimlel family, an offshoot of the Twuntak clan of the Siyin tribe (see chapter on the Siyin tribe). Kuplyin, the Chief, has visited Rangoon. There was no village at Lope when we first occupied the hills, though the site had previously been occupied by the Kimlels. After the rebellion of 1892 the Kimlels were disarmed and allowed to build a separate village so as to weaken the Twuntaks by splitting them into two independent villages. The village is easily approached by following the excellent mule-road from Fort White to within a mile and a half of old Fort White and then dropping down on to the village. Village is not stockaded and is easily attacked from all sides. Excellent camp some 250 yards south-west of village. Water abundant in streams.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Sagyilain or Limkai.	90	Twelve and a half miles south-west of Fort White in plain view from ridge. Village lies on the Tanglieng spur of the Nilkorn range.	From Fort White to Toklaing along mule-road 7½ miles ; continue on it down to Nattan stream in 2 miles, then up the hill to village along old mule-track in 3 miles. Distance 12½ miles.	Man Lon.

Remarks.—Village inhabited by the Limkai or Sagyilain clan of Siyins. At our occupation of the hills the Sagyilains occupied two villages; these were both destroyed in 1889 and one was rebuilt in 1890 and the people are collected into this. The Sagyilains were the first Siyin clan to submit in 1890 and the clan was loyal during the rebellion of 1892; consequently only 55 guns were withdrawn from the village, which now possibly possesses 40 guns. Man Lon is Chief of the clan, although his father lives and he has a younger brother; the former is very old and the latter incompetent. Man Lon has visited Rangoon; he has done us most excellent service in capturing rebels and in helping us to disarm the country, and he is therefore treated with more consideration by us than any other Siyin. Of all the thieves in Chinland the Sagyilans are the worst. Sagyilain can be reached in 8 miles from Fort White without mule transport by dropping down on to the spur between Koset and old Tavak and following it till it dips down to the Nattan stream, and thence up the old mule road to Sagyilain. Water-supply at the village plentiful in the Tarmiui; also in streamlets. The best camp lies above the village and west of the burial-ground.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Toklaing or Mwitun.	80	Seven and a half miles west of Fort White.	From Fort White to old Fort White (Toklaing) by an excellent mule-road.	Nokatung.

Remarks.—Village is inhabited by the Toklaing clan of Siyins. The village was destroyed in 1889 and the site confiscated for a post; the people then settled down in Pomba, Shark, and Yo, all of which were destroyed in the expedition of 1892-93. The people were disarmed and settled down on their original site during the next year and Kamlung, the Chief, was deported to Kindat jail, where he died. Nokatung was then appointed Chief and Kamlung's son was rejected on account of his father's villainy. Nokatung has visited Rangoon. The village is in plain view from the ridge above Fort White; it is not stockaded and is easily attacked. Water is brought into village by leads. Camping-grounds available either above the village on the site of old Fort White near the water-supply or near the village by the Mwilwum and Ne Kui streams. Toklaing village is held responsible that the old Fort White cemetery, which is close to the village, is not defaced. Besides some 12 soldiers of the Norfolk and Cheshire Regiments who are buried here, there are the graves of Major Gordon-Cumming, Cheshire Regiment, Major Stevens, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, and Second Lieutenant Mitchell, Norfolk Regiment.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Vokla ...	65	From Fort White 6 miles south-west.	Various paths leading south-west through Old Tavak and Old Nashwin across the stream south of these villages and then over a spur to the village.	Pow Kai.

Remarks.—Village inhabited by the Bweman clan of Siyins. People formerly lived in Bweman near Toklaing, but when their village was burnt in 1889 they moved to Vokla and Naripi. In 1893 Narlpi was demolished and all Bwemans collected into Vokla. The Chief Linkam was killed in the fight at Tartan in 1889 and the people there elected Pow Kai. The people were disarmed in 1893. Water plentiful at the village in the Haitsik and Saimwell streams.

Sokte Villages (on the left bank of the Manipur river).

		Houses.
1.	Bwin	15
2.	Chinnwe	30
3.	Darbon	40
4.	Dimlo	16
5.	Dimpi	27
6.	Lumin	12
7.	Molbem	80
8.	Phailian	6
9.	Phunum	58
10.	Saiyan	70
11.	Wunkathe	108
12.	Yanyaul	10
	Total	472

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Bwin ...	15	Between Darbon and Molbem, ½ mile from former and about 3 miles from latter.	(1) *Via* Sagyilain and Darbon. (2) *Via* Toklaing and old Pomba.	None.

Remarks.—The village is a hamlet of Darbon and ruled by the headman of that village, who is subordinate to the Sokte Chief, Dok Taung, of Molbem. Village is disarmed and is not stockaded. Water-supply good and found in two streams on the east of the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Chinwe ...	30	Six and a-half miles south-west of Tiddim and quite close to and north of Saiyan.	A direct path to village leaves the Tiddim-Fort White main road, 2½ miles from Tiddim.	Twel Nin.

Remarks.—Inhabitants belong to the Sumput family of Soktes. Village is subordinate to the Sokte Chief Dok Taung. The village is supposed to be the birth-place of the original Northern Chins and there are many legends connected with the place. The village was destroyed in 1889, but not in 1892-93 when it was disarmed. Village lies below high ridge and is indefensible. A small stream runs through the village and a good stream is found a little north of village, where the best camping-ground is also found.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Darbon ...	40	Lies between Sagyilain and Molbem.	(1) Fort White to Sagyilain and thence to Darbon. (2) Fort White to Toklaing, thence through old Pomba to Darbon.	Lyim Tum.

Remarks.—Sokte village subordinate to Dok Taung of Molbem. Village lies on a shelf of a cliff, hence its name *Dak* "cliff" and *bôn* "ledge." Village is easily seen from the ridge above Fort White lying to the west in line with Sagyilain and Molbem,

and on the same spur of the Tang range. Village disarmed and not stockaded. Water-supply good in Berlorm stream close to village. Village has never been destroyed by us. Lyim Tum is an old man, and has leprosy, and was very useful in 1889-90.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Dimlo ...	16	South of Tiddim and west of Dimlo post.	Village can be reached in 3 miles from Dimlo post by Chin path. Village is seen lying to the south of the Dimlo-Tiddim road, about 4 miles from Dimlo.	Lu Yel.

Remarks.—The inhabitants belong to the Dim family of Soktes and the family is generally known as Nowlak and pays tribute to Dok Taung of Molbem. The village was destroyed in 1889 and again in 1892 by us. The people are afflicted with leprosy and are a most filthy lot. In the stream below the village the people boil salt and there are several boiling-places. Village disarmed. Water-supply good in a stream close to the village. In case it is necessary to camp near Dimlo, it is best to camp away from the village in the surrounding cultivations where there is water.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Dimpi ...	27	Five miles south of Dimlo post across the khud and in plain view.	Various Chin paths leading from Dimlo village to Dimpi or from post to old Shwimpi, and thence west to Dimpi.	Pow Yel.

Remarks.—People are Dims, subordinate to the Sokte Chief Dok Taung. Vumluor founded the village eight generations ago and shortly after this a slave of his, named Nowlak, founded Dimlo. The Dims and Nowlaks are considered to be one family and have many relations living in Laitui in the Nwengal tract, to which village they bolted during 1892-93. Village formerly consisted of 100 houses, but was destroyed in 1889 and in 1892. Village not stockaded. Water-supply small and found in three wells in the village. Village disarmed.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Lumin or Tarkal.	12	South-west of Vokla and 1 mile distant.	From Fort White to Vokla (as explained) and continue along Chin path to Lumin.	Pem Kup.

Remarks.—The inhabitants are a mongrel lot and pay tribute to Falam, Molbem, Sagyilain, and Darbon. They are of the same family as the latter village. The people

have lived in the Kale valley and can all talk Burmese more or less. The people are inferior in physique to their neighbours and are of no consequence. They trade freely with the plains. Falam has twice destroyed their village, the last time in 1889. The people were used in 1889-90 as "go-betweens" between us and the Siyins. Water-supply good and found in the Lien-lui, just below the village. Village has no guns.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Molbem (Mobingyi).	80	Lies on a spur of Tang, immediately above the Manipur river, is about 4 miles from Sagyilain in a westerly direction.	The mule road to Sagyilain and a mule-track through Darbon to village. Village in plain view from ridge above Fort White.	Dok Taung.

Remarks.—For the history of Dok Taung and Molbem village *see* the chapter dealing with the history of the Sokte tribe. Dok Taung is the lawful Chief of Molbem and of all the villages which were subdued by his great-grandfather Kantum. He has been in jail for some months in 1894. The village-site is an ancient one, though it has twice been burnt, once by the Yahows, and by the people themselves, who made an unprovoked assault on the Political Officer's escort in 1890 and then fired the village and bolted. For the past three years the Chief has lived at Paiyan in the Nwengal tract. He is, however, about to return and should be made to stay at Molbem (the home of his ancestors) for he cannot administer his subordinate villages from the right bank of the Manipur river. Molbem in 1890 consisted of 300 houses divided into two villages; the upper was called Molbem and the lower Saiyan. The village is in plain view from the ridge above Fort White on the same spur of Tang as Sagyilain. Water is found in the village and in streams close by. The best camp is around a large tree on the road from Darbon to Molbem and quite close to the upper village. The village is stockaded, but is easily attacked from all sides, except from the west, as the khud is very steep from the village to the Manipur river. The Soktes divide themselves into a quantity of families, the chief of which is the "Sokte" and after them the "Hwelnum," "Nowlak," "Wanor," "Torm," "Dim," "Hatlum," "Sumput," "Chimshun," &c. The village was disarmed in 1893.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Phailian ...	6	One mile north of Saiyan on the Tiddim-Saiyan road.	From Tiddim march to cross roads on Dimlo road and take the path which leads close to Saiyan.	Hun Kai.

Remarks.—Village in 1889 consisted of 40 houses which were destroyed by the troops, and the people scattered, the majority migrating to Mwelyaul in the Nwengal tract. Village is subordinate to Dok Taung, the Sokte Chief. Was disarmed in 1893. Water-supply good and found in stream on the north of village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Phunum ...	58	North-west of Fort White on the Tarmwell ridge, also east of Wunkathe. The village cultivations which surround it are seen to the west and within 3 miles from the high road leading to Kennedy Peak.	Road from Fort White leads 4½ miles along Toklaing mule road and then branches off as a Chin track through old Tannwe village, and then across the Liupui stream and ascends the eastern slope of Tarmwell hill, and then descends to the village, distance 8 miles.	Sun Kam.

Remarks.—The village is occupied by a variety of families of the Sokte tribe collected from Tannwe, Shwimpi, Laibon, and other small villages which were destroyed in 1893. The village is tributary to Dok Taung, the Sokte Chief. Village was destroyed in 1889 and again in 1892. It was disarmed in 1893 and 1894. The inhabitants have been collected after very great trouble and must be carefully watched or they will scatter again. They are a wild set of people and require the very strictest administration. Water-supply good and found in two streams, one passing through village and the other on the south of village. An excellent camping-ground is found near the latter stream.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Saiyan ...	70	South-west of Tiddim and west of Dimlo post; distance from Tiddim 7 miles and also from Dimlo 7 miles.	From Tiddim along Dimlo road (Government) for 3 miles to "cross roads," then follow improved Chin track at gradual descent and winding above Losow and Phailian and passing through Chinngwe reaches village.	Pum Tong.

Remarks.—Village situated at 2,300 feet above bed of Manipur river and faces Kaptyal to the west; road and ford between these two villages; also a rope bridge for use during the rains. Distance to Kaptyal 8 miles; inhabitants are "Hwelnum," "Tormte," and "Somput" families and subordinate to Dok Taung, Chief of Soktes. Village destroyed in March 1889 by troops and disarmed in 1893. Camping-ground (at 4,700 feet) for large force just above and commanding the village. Water is procured from nullah which runs through village, but the supply is small and is collected in holes in bed of stream. Many animals cannot be watered here; it is therefore more convenient to camp at Chinnwe village close by. Chinnwe and Saiyan are practically one village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Wunkathe	108	About 12 miles from Fort White; village lies between Saiyan and Toklaing.	From Fort White by mule road to Toklaing and then by path leading west and over the spur through old Pombar to the Twemdwi stream; thence up the spur by path to village.	Kaitorm.

Remarks.—The majority of the people are Nwitè tribesmen, who were conquered by the Soktes and who settled down amongst these instead of following the remainder of the tribe into Manipur territory. The village is subordinate to Dok Taung, the Sokte Chief. The village was destroyed in 1889 and disarmed in 1893. The village was noted for the excellence of its guns in past years. Water is found in several wells in the village and a small stream trickles through village, but the supply is small. In 1889 the village consisted of 230 houses.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Yanyaul ...	10	Half a mile from and south-west of Darbon.	From Fort White through Sagyilain and Darbon.	None.

Remarks.—Lyim Tum of Darbon rules this hamlet, which, like Darbon, is subordinate to Dok Taung, the Sokte Chief. Village slightly stockaded; has never been destroyed by us; has probably three guns. Water-supply runs through the village and is small. Village lies between Molbem and Darbon and quite close to upper village-site of former.

Sokte Villages (in Nwengal Tract), on right bank of the Manipur river.

				Houses.
1. Chimpikoot	...	...	...	28
2. Hele	...	...	...	60
3. Kaptyal	...	...	...	70
4. Laitui	...	...	...	100
5. Mwellum	...	...	...	22
6. Mwelnwum	...	...	...	48
7. Mwelyaul	...	...	...	30
8. Mwial	...	...	...	40
9. Paiyan	...	...	...	50
10. Shelpe	...	...	...	67
11. Shwungzan	...	...	...	51
12. Shwumpe	...	...	...	50
13. Tongshiel	...	...	...	25
14. Unkwun	...	...	...	10
		Total	...	651

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Chimpikoot	28	Eleven miles north-west of Tiddim on right bank of Manipur river.	See Route No. 1, Stage 3 (note).	Sunkarm.

Remarks.—This village is tributary to Howchinkup, the Kanhow Chief, and not to Dok Taung. It is convenient, however, to show all the villages of the Nwengal tract in one road report. People are Kanhows, who have removed from Mwial. The village is a new one and probably not a permanency. It is now surrounded by jungle, is not stockaded, and the people were disarmed in 1893, when they lived at Mwial. Water-supply plenty in the Chimpikoot stream, which runs through the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communication.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Hele ...	60	Fourteen miles by road due west of Molbem village, on the right bank of the Manipur river.	*See* Route No. 1, Stage 8.	Kanhow (at present undergoing a term of imprisonment in Burma).

Remarks.—The inhabitants are Soktes of various families and also Nwitès. In former times there was a village near Hele called Larnzan, but the people migrated to the left bank of the river and lived under the Sokte rule. Some 14 years ago Tankapow, brother of Yetol, had an *affaire du cœur* with the wife of Kanhow, so he left the country and taking with him villagers from Wunkathe, Molbem, Darbon and Saiyan, he founded Hele village. Hele was implicated in the attack on Botung post in 1892 and the village was attacked by the troops and half destroyed by accident, for in blowing down a house with gun-cotton the roof caught fire. The village rebelled in 1892-93 and was totally destroyed and the Chief Kanhow deported to jail in Burma, where he remains until the village completes the full number of guns required of it. One hundred and six guns have been surrendered up to date. The village formerly consisted of 130 houses, but now owns but 60, divided into three hamlets of 40 and 10 and 10 respectively. These small villages are a mile and a-half south-west of the old site. The village is at present ruled by a council of headmen, who will hand it over to Kanhow when he returns as there is no good trying to keep Kanhow out of the chieftainship—he has too much authority.

Water abundant in two streams on the west and north-east of village (the Kaulkal and Hiansaw streams). Camping-ground good on north-east of village; village not stockaded. Hele is 30 miles from Fort White *viâ* Toklaing, old Pombar, Darbon, the Hwelzun ford, Paiyan, and Shwumpe, and the road is practicable for mules.

The village is practically independent and Dok Taung has no authority to speak of over it. The Tashons claim the village, but must not have it as it belongs to the north.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Kaptyal ...	70	South-west of Tiddim and south of Laitui.	*See* Route No. 1, Stage 6.	Do Twel.

Remarks.—The villagers are "Tormte" and "Hwelnum" Soktes and are nominally subordinate to Dok Taung, the Sokte Chief, though they are practically independent. The Tashons call the village Hrienngai. Twun Tong, who was Chief of Saiyan some dozen years ago and who was related to Howchinkup and Dok Taung (*see* Sokte pedigrees), murdered his wife in a drunken fit, and as she was a sister of Dok Taung he considered it safer to migrate; so he left Saiyan with a following and founded the village of Kaptyal, which was increased in 1889 to 300 houses on account of Soktes and Kanhows taking refuge across the river at our occupation. Twun Tong with Kaikam, the Siyin, was the instigator of the 1892 rebellion. Both he and his eldest son died in Kindat jail the next year and his small son succeeds him with a council appointed by us to help him. The fine village of Kaptyal was burnt by the Chins themselves as the troops advanced on the village in January 1893, and its strong fortifications, block-houses, palisades and rifle-pits were all destroyed. This village lay in a natural basin and was commanded from the surrounding heights. The present village, which is probably but a temporary one, is 2 miles north of the old site. The old site faces Chinnwe and is connected with it by a good road, a ford in the cold weather, and a rope bridge in the rains. Saiyan to Kaptyal is 8 miles, 4 on each side of river; road is passable for mules. There is also a road from Tiddim to Kaptyal through Losow across the ford below Losow (Pumperm ford) and straight over hills to village, distance 15 miles. Camping-ground at old and new villages good and water plentiful in streams at old village and but meagre at new village. Signalling from Kaptyal to Fort White is easily managed from above village, and also to Tiddim from same place.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Laitui ...	100	Ten miles south-west of Tiddim by road.	*See* Route No. 1, Stage 4.	Pow Ka Yam.

Remarks.—The headman is of the Hwelnum family of Soktes and is considered the head of the "Dim" family. His two uncles were killed by the Siyins some years back, and so his father Pow Shwung migrated and built Laitui. The people belong chiefly to Dimlo, Molbem, Lamyan, and were formerly subordinate to Dok Taung, but by residing at Laitui they have come under Howchinkup. Pow Shwung died in 1894 and his son now rules. Camping-ground good, water in stream at north of village; village not stockaded and was disarmed in 1893.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Mwellum or Kumiel.	22	North-west of Tiddim, 15 miles by road.	From Tiddim to Laikerm ford 6½ miles; thence north-west to Tongshiel village 2½ miles; thence 6 miles due west to village; distance 15 miles.	Wum Pow.

Remarks.—Previous to 1893 the inhabitants lived in Kaptyal and Hianorn villages. When these villages were destroyed some fugitives settled here and intend now to remain. Village is subordinate to Howchiukup. Water-supply good at village; inhabitants disarmed in 1893.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Mwelnwum	48	Lies west of Tiddim in plain view from post.	From Tiddim to Norn ford 3 miles; thence to Mwial 4½ miles; thence to village 4 miles; total 11½ miles.	Powza-lyin.

Remarks.—The villagers are a mixture of the Vaipe tribe and Soktes who fled here from Shwungzan and Shwumpe when their villages were attacked in 1893. The village is subordinate to Howchinkup, and Powza-lyin is a son of the famous Yetol and cousin to Howchinkup. Water-supply good in stream north of the village. Village disarmed.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Mwelyaul...	30	South-west of Tiddim and west of Lamyan village, lies on the Tang Tung hill, 10 miles.	Road from Tiddim leads through Losow to the Pum-perm ford 7 miles and thence up the Tang Tung hill to village 3 miles.	Benar.

Remarks.—Villagers are Soktes who have migrated from Phailian and Saiyan, are subordinate to Dok Taung the Sokte Chief; village disarmed. Benar is a Manipur Naga who was raided years ago by Saiyan and who has raised himself to be the headman of the village. He has been to Rangoon and also to jail. Village was destroyed by us in 1893. Water-supply plentiful at village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Mwial ...	40	Seven miles by road due west of Tiddim.	Three miles to the Norn ford and 4 miles up the Shwuk-lu spur to village.	Armtung.

Remarks.—The inhabitants belong to the "Hatlan" family of Soktes, and Kanhows: Kochim wished to marry Armtung's daughter some years back, but the Kanhow clan objected to their Chief marrying the daughter of a slave family and so Armtung and his family were driven out of Tiddim village and crossed the river, founding Mwial. In 1889, when Tiddim village was destroyed by the troops, many Kanhows joined Armtung and his village became large, but it fell off after 1893, when the village was disarmed. Armtung's two sons, Nincheo and Powkin, are both villains. Village was not destroyed in 1893; village is subordinate to Howchinkup; it is not stockaded. Good camping-ground north of the village and close to it and water sufficient in stream.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Paiyan or Parxan.	50	West of Molbem and 17 miles by road south-west of Tiddim.	From Tiddim to Saiyan; thence to Hwelzun ford and up the Satkyi-Norn ridge to the village.	Dok Taung.

Remarks.—The villagers are chiefly Soktes from Molbem, who migrated after destroying their village in 1890. There are some Nwitès in the village. The village has been disarmed. DokTaung is ordered to return at once and live at Molbem, and it is probable that the majority of his people will follow him. The Tashons claim the right to administer this village, but their claim should be ignored. Excellent camping-ground is found immediately below the village and water is found in a stream south-west of the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Shelpe ...	67	Seventeen miles by road south-west of Tiddim.	Route No. 1, Stage 7	Powkawoon.

Remarks.—The villagers are Kanhows who migrated from Losow and are subordinate to Howchinkup, though so far he exercises but little control over village. Village was

destroyed in 1893 by troops and was disarmed. Some 15 houses are now separated from the main village and lie about 1 mile to the north-east of it. The village is not stockaded. Water in plenty in stream on south-east of village and good camping-ground close by. Village is 7 miles from Kaptyal and the best way to village is *viá* Losow, Pumperm ford, and Kaptyal.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Shwungzan or Lunoi.	51	South-west of Tiddim, south of Kaptyal, and west of Fort White.	Road from Tiddim to Saiyan; thence to Molbem ford 14 miles; thence up the Shieltui spur to village.	Howkatung.

Remarks.—Villagers belong to the "Chintung" family of Soktes, originally moved from Molbem. Village nominally subordinate to Dok Taung, but in reality Howkatung is independent. Village is surrounded with a strong thorn fence, which is becoming dilapidated. Best camping-ground on south of the village. Water-supply plentiful and found in two large streams on north and south of village. Village was not destroyed in 1893, but was disarmed. Heliographic communication to Fort White easy.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Shwumpe...	50	Four and a half miles by road, east of Hele.	Route No. 1, Stage 9 ...	Mangen.

Remarks.—Villagers belong to the "Kai Maung" family of the Sokte tribe and migrated west from Molbem some 20 years ago. Village was destroyed by us in 1893, but people rebuilt on the original site. Village is unstockaded and disarmed. Water-supply good at the village and camp above village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
30	Tongshiel...	25	Nine miles north-west of Tiddim.	Road from Tiddim to Lailo village 3 miles; thence to Laikerm ford is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence ascends in north-west direction to village in $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	Shwungnul.

Remarks.—Inhabitants are Kanhows who were burnt out of Tiddim by us in 1889; they then moved to Mwial and were then disarmed in 1893; the next year, on account of

scarcity of food and culturable lands, they moved to present site. The village may become large in time as Chimpikoot village and other emigrants may collect here. Village is subordinate to Howchinkup. Water-supply good and found in two streams on the north and south of village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Unkwun ...	10	West of Tiddim, north of Mwial 8 miles from Tiddim.	Road from Tiddim to Norn village and thence to Norn ford and then ascended the Mwel Haim spur to village.	Naiyil.

Remarks.—Inhabitants belong to the "Hwelnum" family of Soktes, but having moved into Howchinkup's territory they are subordinate to him, although they formerly lived at Saiyan under the Sokte Chief's rule. Village is but three years' old. Water-supply good and found in a stream on west of village.

Kanhow Village.

					Houses.
1.	Balbil	...	...	...	16
2.	Haimwell	...	...	...	8
3.	Haitsi	...	...	...	30
4.	Hanken	...	...	...	20
5.	Halkam	...	...	...	8
6.	Hianzan	...	...	...	60
7.	Howpi	...	...	...	30
8.	Kumal	...	...	...	8
9.	Lailo	...	...	...	20
10.	Lailui	...	...	...	25
11.	Lamyan	...	...	...	33
12.	Lenacot	...	...	...	25
13.	Lontuk	...	...	...	10
14.	Lopa	...	...	...	28
15.	Losow	...	...	...	27
16.	Lumtang	...	...	...	3
17.	Lumzan	...	...	...	3
18.	Nginnon	...	...	...	20
19.	Norn	...	...	...	3
20.	Numnăi	...	...	...	30
21.	Paitu	...	...	...	20
22.	Puntong	...	...	...	3
23.	Kwunkum	...	...	...	10
24.	Salzang	...	...	...	30
25.	Savak	...	...	...	10
26.	Shielmong	...	...	...	4
27.	Talzan	...	...	...	10
28.	Tunzan	...	...	...	100
29.	Twelmu	...	...	...	8
30.	Twitum	...	...	...	30
31.	Tung Tuung	...	...	...	25
32.	Vangłai	...	...	...	7
33.	Wallawun	...	...	...	14
			Total	...	678

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Balbil or Bilon.	16	On eastern slopes of Tang, west of Khampat.	*See* Route No. 4 ...	Kamshuek.

Remarks.—Village is situated on a spur of Tang on the eastern face; it lies west of Khampat and a mile above and on the south bank of the Tuipu or Nanpalaw river. Elevation 3,150 feet. The inhabitants are Thados and not Kanhows; they belong to the Vumlu and Vumtam families of Thados and are therefore inferior to the Mangvum family, which is found in Lormpi, Bwankwa, &c. Village is an offshoot of Hianzan and move about on the eastern slopes of Tang. They have lived in following villages during the past generation: Doltung, Mwelbuk, and Lunghaung. Village subordinate to Howchinkup, the Kanhow Chief. Water in Twiyal stream and Tuipu river.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Haimwell...	8	By road 12½ miles, north of Tiddim.	Chin path to Twelmu 9 miles, thence to Numnai 2 miles, and thence by Chin path to Haimwell 1½ miles.	Nunlet.

Remarks.—An offshoot of Numnai village and to the north of it about one and a-half-miles distant. Water at village in two streams (*see* Twelmu and Numnai); people Yos, subordinate to Howchinkup. Village disarmed.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
34	Haitsi or Kumnwe.	30	East of Tang range, north of Lopa and west of Yazagyo.	*See* Route No. 4. *See* Route No. 6 to Tunzan, thence *viá* Paitu to Lopa in 23 miles; thence to Haitsi in 20 miles.	Ornkatung.

Remarks.—People are Thados of the Vumlu and Vumtam families. They are subordinate to Howchinkup, the Kanhow Chief. Ornkatung, the headman, spent two years in Myingyan jail in 1890-91; people great traders and can all more or less speak Burmese. Village disarmed; village surrounded by jungle; camp and water in stream on west of village. The people are nomads and jhum paddy is grown at the village. The general name "Tangkai" is given to the country lying on the east of the Tang range, which means "the other side of the range" and the people are spoken of as "Tangkaite" in the same way as the Nwitès of the north are called "Malte" and the trans-river Soktes as the "Numngalte."

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
35	Hanken ...	20	On eastern slopes of Tang, north of Lopa and south of Hianzan.	From Tiddim to Tunzan, Routes 2 and 6; thence to Lopa, Route 5 in 22 miles; thence north to Hanken in 12 miles.	Satorn.

Remarks.—People are Thados of the Vumlu and Vumtam families; village faces Burma on the eastern slopes of Tang; is a day's march from Balbil; water in Tuilum stream below the village; village subordinate to Howchinkup, the Kanhow Chief; village disarmed; jhum and grow rice; village on south bank of the Tuipu river. Distance from Tiddim 54 miles.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
36	Halkam ...	8	East of Tinzin in Kabaw valley.	From Tiddim to Lenacot Route No. 6. Lenacot to Halkam Route No. 7.	Kamhwa.

Remarks.—People Thados of the Vumlu and Vumtam families; originally split off from Kenzoi (Manipur-Kuki village). Vumal, the old Chief, died in 1894 and Kamkwa succeeded him; village is a collection of wretched bamboo huts; people grow rice; village shifts according to jhuming operations; present village is 1½ miles north-east of Balbil; elevation 3,300 feet; village faces Burma and a direct road leads to Tinzin in the Kabaw valley; village disarmed; water at village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
37	Hianzan ...	60	Thirteen and-a-half miles east from Lenacot and 58¾ miles from Tiddim north-east.	From Tiddim to Lenacot Route No. 6. Lenacot to Hianzan Route No. 7.	Lumorm.

Remarks.—People Thados of Vumlu and Vumtam families; are partially disarmed. Elevation 4,000 feet. Camping-ground north of village; water brought into village by leads from stream north-east of village; water plentiful in stream 1¾ miles from village on road from Hianzan to Halkam; stream flowing from Molbem Peak (6,343), on which is a Trigonometrical Survey station some 3 miles from village. Houses are substantially built and people are likely to remain on present site; rice is grown by the people; village lies on direct road between Lenacot and Tinzin.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
38	Howpi ...	30	East and slightly north of Tiddim; 7 miles distant.	By Chin path through Nginnon village, which is in plain view from Tiddim.	Howkam.

Remarks.—People Kanhows, subordinate to Howchinkup; when General Faunce burnt Tunka village in March 1889 the notorious Yetol moved to Howpi and started a new village with his immediate following; Yetol died in July 1892 and Howkam, his eldest son, is headman of the village. Yetol is buried at Tanda. People are disarmed; people may remove village to Tanka again some day; village not visible from Tiddim on western slope of Tang; road leads from Tiddim to Nginnon; thence across the Temwel stream; then up the Temwel spur and winding level reaches village in 7 miles; water at village; Howkam is a cousin of Howchinkup.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
39	Kunal ...	8	Eight miles south-east of Tunzan.	By Chin path through Twelmu-Numnai to Kunal.	Twunngo.

Remarks.—Village founded by Vum Shwen and people from Salzang; close to Salzang and 8 miles south-east of Tunzan; people Kanhows; are disarmed; subordinate to Howchinkup. The simplest way to visit this village is to go to Tunzan, Route 2, from there visit Kunal and the several villages between it and Tunzan.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
40	Lailo ...	22	North-west of Tiddim, distance 3 miles.	Mule path from Tiddim...	Sum Chim.

Remarks.—People Kanhows, subordinate to Howchinkup; village lies 3 miles north-west of Tiddim; village unstockaded and disarmed; water-supply good in stream which flows through the village. Kam Tut, the Chin who tried to save the Myoôk and his party on 9th October 1892, by informing us of the plot of the Siyins and Nwengals, lives in this village. He has been given a licensed gun and should be well looked after.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
41	Lailui ...	25	North-east of Tiddim, 7 miles.	From Tiddim along the road to Manipur for 4½ miles (*see* Route No. 2) and then turn sharp to east along Chin track to village in 2½ miles.	Twunkatung.

Remarks.—People Kanhows, who moved from Tiddim when that village was burnt in 1889 seven miles from Tiddim; is built on the site of an old Yo village named Dosel. Villagers call themselves the "Shwentuk" family of Kanhows.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
42	Lamyan ...	33	Four miles south-west of Tiddim.	From Tiddim one mile and a half along Dimlo road, path then turns to west and descends by Chin path to village in 2½ miles.	Pong Tung.

Remarks.—People Kanhows, subordinate to Howchinkup. Village was destroyed in 1889 by us; village disarmed, not stockaded. Water in two streams on north-east and south-east of village. Village is built on the site of an old Nwitè village; it was founded by Kanhow, who placed it there as an outpost to watch the Yahows, Whenohs, &c., and warn his new capital Tiddim in case raiding parties should approach.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
43	Lenacot or Shielmong.	25	Forty-five miles north of Tiddim.	*See* Route No. 2. *See* Route No. 6. *See* Route No. 4. *See* Route No. 7.	

Remarks.—Elevation 4,000 feet; inhabitants Yos, subordinate to Howchinkup; village lies on west of Tang, is 37¼ miles from Tinzin in Kabaw valley; is 45 miles north of Tiddim and 77 miles south of Manipur; water at village in nullah on east of village. Half a mile north of village on the Manipur road is the remains of a post which was used by us in 1892 as an advanced post during the march to Manipur from Tiddim. Village disarmed, partly stockaded; people squalid and village filthy.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
44	Lontuk ...	10	North-east of Tunzan.	From Tiddim to Tunzan Route No. 6, and thence to Lontuk by Chin path in 8 miles.	Vum Tuen.

Remarks.—People Yos, subordinate to Howchinkup. Village lies 8 miles east of Tunzan, is an offshoot of Faitu; village disarmed. Water scarce in holes at village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
45	Lopa ...	28	Twenty-two miles east of Tunzan and 20 miles west of Yazagyo.	*See* Route No. 5 for route from Tunzan to Yazagyo and Route No. 6 for route from Tiddim to Tunzan.	Vumkai.

Remarks.—People Yos, subordinate to Howchinkup. Elevation 2,000 feet. Village 5,600 feet above the Tuilai river; village 20 miles west of Yazagyo. Route from Tiddim to Tunzan, thence through Paitu, thence to a settlement called Kanzan, crosses Tang range and descends through heavy jungle to Lopa; village disarmed; people grow rice and talk Burmese; a poor unimportant village. Water at village in two streams at north and south of village. People originally migrated from Kwungnung near Tiddim to Lumyang, thence to Lopa.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
46	Losow ...	27	Six miles south-west of Tiddim, south of Lamyan and north of Saiyan.	From Tiddim 3½ miles along Dimlo road, then sharp west by Chin path and descend to village in 2½ miles.	Shim Kam.

Remarks.—Inhabitants Kanhows under Howchinkup; people originally Soktes of Molbem, who migrated to Losow and then split up, half remaining and half crossing into Nwengal tract to Shelpe village. Village was destroyed in 1889 and disarmed in 1893. Water-supply sufficient in stream which runs through the village. People have recently forsaken village for Tunyang, a settlement in the Nwengal tract; they are ordered to return to Losow as we cannot let people move away from our headquarters.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
47	Lumtang ...	3	North-east of Tiddim.	Road 11 miles north and somewhat east through Twelmu to Numnai, thence east to village.	Endo.

Remarks.—Yos, who have migrated from Numnai village recently. Road from Tiddim to Twelmu, thence to Numnai, thence east cross the Tang range to village. Village disarmed. Water from holes; no stream. Village under Howchinkup; village about 14 miles from Numnai.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
48	Lumzan or Kakpi.	3	North of Tiddim.	From Tiddim to Twelmu, Numnai to Lumzan.	Tanglyin.

Remarks.—Yos, under Howchinkup; village lies between Kunal and Salzang. Water brought into village by leads from stream above village. Disarmed.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
49	Nginnon ...	20	East of Tiddim in plain view from post.	Drop down the spur to the Yalin stream and rise to village in 3½ miles from post.	Twelsun.

Remarks.—People Kanhows. When Tiddim was burnt by us in 1889 Kochim, the Chief of the Kanhows and youngest son of the Chief Kanhow, moved here and founded a village, his immediate following settling down under him. Kochim died on the 1st September 1890; he had no issue; his brother's son Howchinkup succeeded him as Chief of the Kanhow clan. Village disarmed; water from springs in village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
50	Norn ...	3	Three-quarters of a mile west of Tiddim on road to the Norn ford of Manipur river.	Chin path from Tiddim leading down the hill west.	Yotang.

Remarks.—Kanhows; people have migrated to Tongshiel village in Nwengal country. Water at village. Disarmed. Under Howchinkup.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
51	Numnai ...	30	Eleven miles north and somewhat east of Tiddim.	Chin path to Twelmu, 9 miles, thence to Numnai, 2 miles.	Tung Chin.

Remarks.—People are Yos, under Howchinkup. Village 11 miles north-east of Tiddim on the Yalui stream; village founded by Sum Tung, who moved from Haidwoi. Water plentiful and camping-grounds near village. Disarmed.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
52	Paitu or Faitu.	20	East of Tunzan on the Tunzan-Lopa-Yazagyo road.	*See* Route No. 6 as far as Tunzan. *See* Route No. 5 for Tunzan to Paitu.	Twungzalyin.

Remarks—People Yos; migrated from Vanglai near Tiddim under Yalin, present headman's great-grandfather, who founded the village. Village 4 miles east of Tunzan. From Faitu the villages of Lontuk and Twitum are visible. Water in stream at village, and a good camp and lots of water half a mile to east of village. Village disarmed.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	4	4	5	6
53	Puntong ...	3	Between Tung Tuung and Salzang village.	Route No. 6 to Tunzan is easiest of several routes.	Suntut.

Remarks.—People Yos, subordinate to Howchinkup. Village 2 miles south of Tunzan; formerly large village, but villagers have migrated to Twidam and other villages in the Kuki country south of Manipur plain. Water brought into village by bamboo leads; camping-ground above village at springs.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
54	Kwunkum...	10	East of old Sinnum and 8 miles south of Lenacot.	*See* Route No. 6 ...	Lumhil.

Remarks.—On the left bank of a source of the Tuilum stream. Village visible from road between Lenacot and Sinnum. People Yos and Thados, migrated from Salzang 13 years ago. Water is brought into village by leads; stream about 2 miles below the village. Village disarmed. The road from Sinnum to Kwunkum is strongly stockaded; also a stout palisade surrounds each house.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
55	Salzang ...	30	South-east of Tunzan.	Route No. 6 to Tunzan and thence *viâ* Puntong to village.	Yankolyin.

Remarks.—People Yos and Kanhows subordinate to Howchinkup. These Yos belong to the Manlun family, which is the chief family of that tribe: people are related to the Yos of Tunzan and Tanvum villages in the Manipur jurisdiction. Village is on the Vialchin stream, 8 miles south east of Tunzan. Is disarmed. Village can be reached by a village-to-village route *viâ* Twelmu, Numnai, Haimwel, and Lumzan to Salzang. Water brought into village by leads and abundant.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
56	Sarak or Harak.	10	Village lies south of Lenacot and between Lenacot and Kwunkum (Lumhil's village).	Route No. 6 to Lenacot...	Nulzan.

Remarks.—People Thados, subordinate to Howchinkup. Village disarmed. Water scarce from water holes. People moved to present site from Kwesang near Mwelpi. Village is seen to the south from Lenacot 5 miles off. Village disarmed.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
57	Shielmong	4	Twenty-three miles from Tiddim and east of the Tiddim-Lenacot road.	*See* Route No. 6 ...	None.

Remarks.—Village must not be confounded with Lenacot which is also called Shielmong. This village is composed of three families who have returned from Lenacot and rebuilt on the original site on the north or right bank of the Tui Song, 25 miles from Tiddim. The Tui Song is crossed at the 23rd mile from Tiddim on the Lenacot road. Village is in plain view from the road before it descends to the Tui Song stream. Inhabitants Yos, under Howchinkup; disarmed. Water in a small stream at village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
58	Talzan ...	10	East of Mwelpi.	*See* Route No. 6 ...	Tanglet.

Remarks.—People Yos, subordinate to Howchinkup. Village close to Mwelpi. Water scarce, from holes. Village disarmed. From Mwelpi road runs north-east, crosses the Shimol stream, and ascends to Talzan in 8 miles.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
59	Tunzan ...	100	North of Tiddim, 18 miles.	*See* Route No. 6 and oute No. 2.	Howchinkup.

Remarks.—The capital of the Kanhow clan; lies on the western slope of Tang at an elevation of 3,363 feet. Lots of water in various streams; good camp below village near burial-ground; another good camp is some 500 yards north-west of village on the Manipur road, where we had a temporary post in 1892. Village is now increasing in size and should be encouraged as it is important that Howchinkup should have a following and that his position should be strengthened as Chief of the clan. For this reason Tunzan is only partially disarmed, whilst the other Kanhow villages are practically disarmed. For Howchinkup's history *see* chapter on Sokte tribe. The account of the fight at Tunzan and the capture of Howchinkup is shown in the chapter dealing with the events of 1890-91. Howchinkup has done excellent work and deserves very well of us. Village lies on the road to Lenacot and Manipur .

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
60	Twelmu ...	8	North-east of Tiddim.	Chin path from Tiddim 9 miles.	...

Remarks.—People Yos, subordinate to Howchinkup. They moved here from Bumian. Two good streams of water and camping-ground. Village close to Numnai. Village disarmed.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
61	Twitum ...	30	North of Tiddim and Tunzan.	Chin path from Tunzan (Route No. 6 to Tunzan).	Lyindai.

Remarks.—People Dims, subordinate to Howchinkup: originally lived in Dimlo and moved to present site from Lailo. Village lies 2 miles from Tunzan on good road. Armtung, headman of Mwial, is Lyindai's uncle. Village disarmed. Water sufficient in holes in nullah east of village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
62	Tung Tuung	25	On east of road to Tunzan from Tiddim 1½ miles from former.	Routes Nos. 2 and 6 ...	Put Vum.

Remarks.—People Kanhows, subordinate to Howchinkup. Village is an offshoot of Tunzan, the people moving here after the attack on Tunzan in 1891. Village lies on east side of road from Tiddim to Tunzan 1½ miles from Tunzan, The village is placed on the top of a very steep khud: is not visible from the road, though its position is betrayed by the paths leading to it from the cultivations which surround the main road. Village should be attacked from any side except the one facing the Tiddim-Tunzan road. Village disarmed; not stockaded. Water at village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
63	Vanglai ...	7	East and a little north of Tiddim.	Chin path leading east and a little north from rifle-range.	None.

Remarks.—People Kanhows; disarmed; 4 miles from Tiddim along Chin path. Water in stream at village. Subordinate to Howchinkup.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
64	Wallawun	14	East of Tiddim post, 7 miles.	By Chin path through Nginnon village.	Pow Pum

Remarks.—People are Kanhows subordinate to Howchinkup; village disarmed. Village destroyed in 1889, and people then rebuilt near former site. Village east of Tiddim, 7 miles by Chin path. Cultivations visible from the post. Village is close to Nginnon, which is in plain view from post. People are called Walte.

Gazetteer of villages in the Central Chin Hills.

Tribe.			Villages.	Houses.	Population.
Tashons	...	...	74	5,543	27,765
Yahows	...	...	38	1,700	8,500
Whenohs	...	...	20	600	3,000
	Total	...	132	7,843	39,215

Tashon or Shunkla villages.

Balloi.
Bwelkwa.
Bwelmin.
Dihai (1).
Falam.
Haimwel.
Haitarr.
Hlomwel.
Hmunli.
Hnartoor.
Hrangcheng.
Hrangnung.
Hrangsum.
Kholai.
Khoppwel.
Klangrong.
Kohlun.
Koval.
Kullyam
Kumhmun.
Kumying.
Kwadarr.
Kwangdon.
Kwungli.
Kyingyam.
Laiyo.
Lati.
Libwel.
Lotsum.
Lomban.
Lowsow.
Luntè.
Lunbun.
Lunhraw.
Lyenhai.
Lyenhri.
Lyentè.
Minkin.
Minlèdaung.
Mongsum.
Moran.
Ngan Yawl.
Ngayam.
Nomwel.
Paiyaul.
Parrtè (1).
Ralon.
Reshen.
Rimbu.
Rumklao.
Saimon.
Samyawl.
Saungte.
Shimpi.
Shumyawl.
Shinshi.
Shunkla.
Sitsai.
Simsing.
Som Hrang.
Song Heng.
Songkwa.
Songtho.
Tawk.
Tawyan.
Thikwel.
Tloortang.
Tang Hlurung.
Tuntui.
Tweyat.
Vanyim.
Yaltu.
Yamwè.
Yangti.
Yonmwel.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief
1	2	3	4	5	6
65	Balloi ...	50	Sixteen miles from Lomban *vià* Lati and Bwelkwa.	Chin path leading north from Lomban.	Len Bil.

Remarks.—Tashons, commonly called Norns, tributary to Falam. The village lies on the 1890 Fort White-Falam route. Water-supply at village good.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
66	Bwelkwa ...	100	On the left bank of the Manipur river.	*Vià* Lomban, thence north-west to Lati (4 miles), thence $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north.	Ar Kop.

Remarks.—People Tashons, commonly called Norns, subordinate and pay tribute to Falam. Water-supply poor. Village lies 2 miles south of Paiyaul on the 1890 route from Fort White to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Station.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
67	Bwelmin ...	40	Twelve miles north-west of Kwungli.	*Vià* Kwungli and Kum-hmum.	Kun Sin.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, tributary to Falam. Water very scarce near village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
68	Dihai ...	140	On top of a spur running down to the Klairon stream and on west of it about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from stream.	*Vià* Shunkla, Reshen, Hlomwel, and Kwungli, distance 25 miles from Falam (*see* Route No. 15).	Klam Mung.

[Village subordinate and pays tribute to Falam.]

Remarks.—The village is about 9 miles north-west (more or less) from Kwungli and the road is steep and bad in places. After crossing the Klairon stream the ascent is steep

There is a good camping-ground and water is plentiful (in December) below the village. It would probably be best to ascend the hill to the south to attack the village. There is a track from the south about level with the top of the village. The road from Kwungli affords cover for ambushing, so apparently does the upper road on the south or south-east. The village is intersected with fences and hedges and is more or less surrounded with the hedge. To reach the village in two days it would be best to camp at Kwungli.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
69	Falam ...	500	In valley on side of hill about 2,000 feet above and on south of Manipur river.	By Falam-Fort White (Government) road.	The Falam Council.

Remarks.—Falam is the chief and dominant village, as well as the largest in the Falam jurisdiction. It rules all the other villages, namely, those of the Yahows, Whenohs, Norn, Tawyan, Minlèdaung, Kweshin, Kwungli, Rumklao, Minkin, and Laiyo. It lies about north-east of Falam post on the north side of the hill and is about 5 miles distant. For information regarding the council, tribal government, &c., *see* the chapter dealing with the Tashons.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
70	Haimwel ...	33	Between Tuntui and Tweyat.	*Viâ* Saungtè and Tuntui (*see* Route .)	Son Pauk.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village, pays tribute to both Falam and Haka. About 1 mile on the right and visible from the road from Tuntui to Tweyat. No good camping-ground and only a little water near village. One mile below village there is good water in stream and camping-ground.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
71	Haitarr ...	14	About 3 miles east of Kohlun and on right bank of Manipur river.	*Viâ* Tweyat and Saungtè	Nom Tang.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village, pays tribute to both Falam and Haka. Little water near village in a small stream.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
72	Hlomwel ...	60	On side of hill on south and west of Manipur river.	*Viâ* Shunkla and Reshen, distance 12 miles (*see* Route No. 16).	Lyen Lung.

Remarks.—Village subordinate and pays tribute to Falam. This is rather a difficult village to attack on account of the steep road to it and the jungle which surrounds it. Probably the best way to attack it would be along the road. The road from Reshen is fairly good. The village is intersected with hedges and fences. It is within an ease day's march of Falam. There is a good camping-ground with plenty of water on the north-west of the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief
1	2	3	4	5	6
73	Hmunli ...	150	Four miles north of suspension bridge.	*Viâ* suspension bridge over Manipur river.	Shirka.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, tributary to Falam. It can be seen from the Falam-Fort White road, near Falam village. Very little water at village in holes.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
74	Hnartorr ...	17	About 10 miles east of Hnartorr.	*Viâ* Hmunli and Hnartorr.	Arr Ko.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village, pays tribute to Falam. Plenty of water in stream near village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief
1	2	3	4	5	6
75	Hrangcheng	60	Seven miles west of Dihai.	*Viâ* Kwungli and Dihai...	Karr Song.

Remarks.—Shunklas, tributary to Falam. Water very scarce near village. About 2 miles from and south of Sepi.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
76	Hrangnung	20	About 4 miles north-west of Rumklao.	*Viâ* Klangrong and Rumklao.	Min Tung.

Remarks.—A Rumklao village, does not pay tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
77	Hrangsum...	50	North-east of Kwungli 600 yards distance.	*Viâ* Kwungli (*See* Route No. 15).	Shyen Lyen.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, an offshoot of Kwungli, which is quite close. Pays tribute to Falam. Water brought into village by leads.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
78	Kholai ...	18	On side of hill 2 miles north of Lonban and a little below the Falam-Fort White road.	Falam-Fort White road, distance 21 miles from Falam.	Lyenpa.

Remarks.—A mixed Hlwinsè and Torr village which pays tribute to Falam. It is a small village and is visible from the road. There is an excellent camping-ground on the north-west of the village, where the old post used to be. There is plenty of water in various streams which cross the road.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
79	Khoppwel ...	80	On right bank of Manipur river, 4 miles from Bowtsun and 6 miles from Molbem.	*Viâ* Bowtsun or Molbem	Yè Kup.

Remarks.—The people are Tashons, commonly called Norns, and are tributary to Falam. They are closely related to the Shinshi villagers. The village is on the right bank of the Manipur river, and some 6 miles from Molbem and 4 miles from Bowtsun. There is a ford between Khoppwel and Molbem. People partially disarmed. Water plentiful at village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
80	Klangrong	180	Low down in valley, on small stream, with a semi-circle of hills behind (and on west) of village.	*Viâ* Minkin post, or direct along Falam-Haka road, branching to west about 8 miles from post, 16 miles. *See* Route No. 15.	Ra Hnin.

Remarks.—Mixed Yahows and Hlwinsès. This village is of the Hlunseo family, and is subordinate and pays tribute to Falam. There is a dilapidated fence round the village, which is about 6 miles west, slightly south from Minkin post. An easy day's march from Falam post. After leaving the Government road the track is a bit steep and narrow in parts, but mules could, perhaps, go as far as the village, but no farther. There are good camping-grounds below, and on the east of the village on the stream can be easily attacked by advancing along the road. There are a good many Whenohs in this village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
81	Kohlun ...	32	On north slope of the hill south of the Manipur river, and east of Falam post.	*Viâ* Tweyat village. Distance 29 miles from Falam. *See* Route No. 16.	E Hla.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village which pays tribute to Falam and Haka. The village lies on a spur, it has a strong fence round it, and difficult entrances, but is easily attacked

as the road from Falam post commands it. There is a very good camping-ground with sufficient water on the east of the village. This village is on the other side of the hill from Ralon and Tawk, and about 5 miles from the latter. There is a good deal of thick jungle on both sides and above the village. If going there in two days, camp on the Falam-Tweyat (ford) road. It is scarcely possible to reach the village in a day. There is a road also *viâ* Tuntwi (Tuntui) village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
82	Koval ...	38	About 2 miles east of Torrtang.	*Viâ* Sonkwa and Norrtang.	Bisè.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village, tributary to Falam. Plenty of water in a stream a few hundred yards below village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
83	Kullyam ...	50	South and quite close to Lati (800 yards ?).	*Viâ* Parrte (Lomban) ...	Shin Sun.

Remarks.—Shunklas, tributary to Falam. Water very scarce in hot weather near village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
84	Kumhmun	25	Six miles north-west of Kwungli.	*Viâ* Kwungli. *See* Route No. 15.	Tan Saw.

Remarks.—Shunklas, tributary to Falam. A little water in spring near village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
85	Kumying ...	15	Six miles north of Yaltu.	*Viâ* Hmunli and Yaltu...	Hrintung.

Remarks.—Shunklas, tributary to Falam. Plenty of water about 1 mile from the south of village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
86	Kwadarr or Kodak.	50	North of Saimon, and 10 miles distant.	*Viâ* Saimon. *See* Route No. 10.	Pan Tin.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, tributary to Falam. Plenty of water in a stream below the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
87	Kwangdon	15	Two miles south-east of Hnartorr.	*Viâ* Manipur river suspension bridge, Songkwa and Hnarrtorr.	Noi Shin.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village, tributary to Falam; related to the Minlèdaung villagers. Plenty of water in a small stream or spring near village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
88	Kwungli ...	250	Partly in valley and partly on spur above on hills running down to the Manipur river.	*Viâ* Shunkla, Reshen and Hlomwel. *See* Route No. 15. Distance 16 miles.	Tung Kul.

Remarks.—Village subordinate and pays tribute to Falam. This village is divided into two parts. It is intersected with fences and hedges. The village is first seen on rounding a knoll about 800 yards distant. The road from Hlomwel is very bad in parts being steep and rocky where crossing nullahs. There is plenty of water on the road. There is not much water near the village and there is an otherwise excellent camping-ground on the south-east. Water is here obtained from the Chin troughs. The village is within a day's march of Falam post. Kwungli was originally an independent village of Yahow origin. The Norns look on Kwungli as their head.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
89	Kying Yam	20	About 4 miles north of Dihai.	*Viâ* Kangli and Dihai. *See* Route No. 15 to Kwungli.	Hrang-tin teao.

Remarks.—Shunklas, tributary to Falam. A very small stream or spring with plenty of water near the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
90	Laiyo ...	300	On south-west of Falam post on the same hill and about 1,200 feet lower.	On Falam-Haka road distant 3 miles.	Kip Byan.

Remarks.—A mixed village of Hlunseos and Shunklas. Pays tribute to Falam. This is a group consisting of six villages, namely, Laiyo, Baila, and Tannyer; (2) Ripmwel and Hmunpi or Kairon. The latter village is on the south of the Laiyo stream and the others on the north. The villages are close together in a long line nearly east and west. There is plenty of water along the road in the Laiyo valley and a good camping-ground to the west of the village. Burmans have been in the habit of living in this village. The Chief and a number of others know the Burmese language, some more, some less.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
91	Lati or Ya-ti.	80	On left bank of Manipur river.	*Viâ* Lomban, 18 miles. Thence in 4 miles to village by Chin track.	Lyen Soung.

Remarks.—The villagers are Tashons, commonly called Norns, and are subordinate to Falam. Good water-supply. Village in two parts, one above the other, and lies in a re-entrant. Camping-ground good. Village is 4 miles from Lomban, on the road from Fort White to Falam used in 1890. It pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
92	Libwel, Hmunpi.	20	North of Lomban and south of Sagyilain.	*Viâ* Lomban, Lati, Bwelkwa, and Balloi, 20 miles from Lomban. *See* route.	Yaul-shil.

Remarks.—Tashons, commonly called Norns. They are tributary to Falam. The village is on the 1890 route from Fort White to Falam. It is in plain view from Sagyilain range, lying on the opposite side of the khud to Shinshi. They were deprived of some guns in 1893. Water at village good.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
93	Lotsum ...	35	Two miles north of Hmunli.	*Viâ* Hmunli ...	Non Lyem.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, tributary to Falam. Water scarce near village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
94	Lomban ...	80	On side of hill on Falam-Fort White road, about ½ mile north of Parrte.	Falam-Fort White road, distant 19 miles.	Yan Oung.

Remarks.—This is also a mixed Hlunseo and Torr village. It pays tribute to Falam. The Chief is an old man, who speaks Burmese very well. This village is one of the mail stages. Siyin coolies from Fort White do not ordinarily come on further and loads are changed here. There are camping-grounds by this village and water is sufficient. The village is on a steep slope. It has the usual internal fences and hedges. A long march from Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
95	Low-sow ...	80	Two miles west of Dihai.	*Viâ* Kwangli and Dihai. *See* Route No. 15.	Kwa Bik.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, tributary to Falam. Plenty of water in a stream about 800 yards below village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Commmnications.	Name of resident Chief
1	2	3	4	5	6
96	Lumte or Lungtè.	40	Four miles north-east of Vanyim.	*Viâ* Hmunji and Vanyim.	Kwa Tim.

Remarks.—Torr village, related to Torryan (Tawyan) village and tributary to Falam. Plenty of water in small stream or spring near village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief
1	2	3	4	5	6
97	Lunbum ...	25	Four miles west of Shimyal and 6 from Parrtè (not Yahow villages of same names).	*Viâ* Parrtè and Shimyal	Bwò Lwè.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, related to Parrtè; pays tribute to Falam. Water scarce.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
98	Lun Hraw...	35	Four miles north of Kholai.	*Viâ* Lomban and Kholai	Hlwin Sè.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, related to Lomban and tributary to Falam. Plenty of water in stream a mile below village, but scarce near it.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
99	Lyenhai ...	37	In a valley on hills north of Pow river and south-south-east of Minkin.	*Viâ* Minkin and Thikwel; distant 20 miles. *See* Route No. 16.	Naw Mon.

Remarks.—This is a Kweshin village and it pays tribute to both Falam and Haka. The village is not fenced and is in a hollow. The road drops down into the village and there is a good deal of jungle close to it. There is a good camping-ground with a small stream of water on the north of the village. It can be reached in one day from Falam, but in this case it would be best to avoid going through the post, and to strike off to the east and south by a Chin track from the top of the Minkin saddle, and to go through or by the latter village. This would shorten the march by 3 miles.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
100	Lyen Hri ...	100 (?)	Four miles south of Song-kwa.	*Viâ* Hmunli and Song-kwa.	Sang Kup.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, tributary to Falam. Very little water at or near village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
101	Lyentè ...	200	In a nullah running east and west into another running north and south and down to Manipur river and on south of latter.	(1) *Viâ* Saungte and Nganyawl, 17 miles. (2) *Viâ* Laiyo and Nga-nyawl, 20 miles. *See* Route No. 16.	Kyi Mon.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, pays no tribute to Falam, but subordinate to it. This village is in three parts, of 150, 40, and 10 houses, all close together. The main village

is in a nullah with steep sides on about the south-east of the other two, one of which is straight above the other. The smaller is the lower and the road runs between these two. The main village has practically no hedge on the north side where the road comes. There is a watercourse through the main village with a number of large bamboos in it. It is deep and would afford shelter to the people if running away. Above on the west is thick jungle From the spur on the side of the nullah the road commands the villages, There is a good camping-ground on a fair-sized stream about ½ to 1 mile south-south-east of the village. One march from Falam post.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
102	Minkin ...	250	Due south of Falam post, in a large valley on hill on north of Pao river.	On Falam-Haka road, distant 11 miles.	Alnam.

Remarks.—Hlunseo village. This is a large straggling village. The people are related to the Yahows. They pay tribute to Falam. The village lies about north-east of the Minkin camp and about 1½ miles from it. It is situated in a large fertile valley with plenty of water in it. There are numerous good camping-grounds in this valley. The village itself is more or less completely surrounded with a thick hedge and it has the usual internal hedges and fences. There is a fair track from the Minkin camp to the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
103	Minlèdaung	104	On hill on west of Kale valley and nearest to it and 10 miles west of Sihaung village.	*Viâ* Hmunli, Tlorrtang and Moran. *See* Route No. 17.	Tè Lyen.

Remarks.—Minlèdaung consists of a group of six villages,—Lunpi, Haitui, Khuplen Talon, Tiddi, and Hairon, a short distance apart from each other. The villagers are Kweshins and emigrated from the Kweshin country many years ago, at the invitation of the Kale Sawbwa and of Falam. They are hereditary enemies of the Hakas. They pay a small tribute to Falam. The people are very much smaller than other Chins and many speak Burmese.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
104	Mongsum...	13	Four miles south of Kwangdon and east of Falam.	*Vià* Hmunli and Tlorr-tang.	Nun Kling.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village, pays tribute to Falam. A little water near village and a stream about 1 mile on north.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
105	Moran ...	40	Four miles east of Koval.	*Vià* Hmunli and Koval. *See* Route No. 17.	Kim Rul.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, pays tribute to Falam. A stream not far from village on the road on west; bad camping-ground; good water-supply above village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
106	Ngan Yawl	80	On north slope of hills on south of Manipur river above where the Laiyo stream joins it.	(1) *Vià* Saungtè, 13 miles. (2) *Vià* Laiyo, 16 (?) miles. *See* Route No. 16.	Kwa Tung.

Remarks.—This is a Shunkla village and is related to Lyentè; it pays no tribute to Falam, but is subordinate to it. This village has a very nasty approach from the west through narrow lanes with thick jungle on each side. It has a hedge round it and also internal hedges and fences. Water is scarce and, though there is otherwise fairly good camping-ground, it is of very little use for this reason (season, March). The village is an easy march from Falam post to the south-east.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
107	Nga Yam...	15	Two miles south of Sonkwa.	*Vià* Hmunli and Sonkwa	Len Karr.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village, pays tribute to Falam. Very little water at village or near it.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
108	Nomwel or Bwen.	30	About 18 miles north of Lomban on left bank of river.	Chin path from Lomban through Lati, Bwelkwa, and Balloi villages.	Tok Hlyen.

Remarks.—People are Tashons, commonly called Norns. They are tributary to Falam The village lies a ¼ of a mile to the left of the road from Lomban to Shinshi. The water and camping-ground good.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
109	Paiyaul or Phaiyaul.	45	North of Lomban on left bank of Manipur river.	From Lomban to Bwelkwa and thence to Paiyaul, 4 miles.	Soung Kan.

Remarks.—The people are called Norns. They are tributary to Falam. The village lies north of the road from Lomban to Shinshi. Water at village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
110	Parrtè ...	40	On hill on north of Manipur river above junction with Lomban stream. On the Government road.	Falam-Fort White road, distant 18 miles.	Lyen Tin.

Remarks..—A mixed Hlunseo and Torr village, pays heavy tribute to Falam. The road passes through the middle of this village, which lies on the side of a hill. It lies to the north of Falam post. There is a small stream of water on the south of and not very far from village, but the ground is not very good for camping. It is within one march of Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
111	Ralon or Ralawn.	100	In a valley on hills north of Pao river, near its junction with the Nanpathi river.	*Viâ* Minkin, Thikwel, Lyenhai, Yonmwel, and Shimpi, distant 30 miles. *See* Route No. 41.	Naw Mon.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village, which pays tribute to both Haka and Falam. The village is in two parts, lying almost north and south. About 1½ miles from the village the road divides, one going almost level round the spur to the village and the other crossing the spur higher up, descends into the village through the place where the post used to be. The first road turns round and almost doubles back at a few hundred yards distance and enters the south village, which has a nasty entrance and on either side of the gate a concealed drop of about 5 feet. The villages are both hedged and the entrances difficult. There is a good camping-ground with plenty of water between but rather higher than the villages. If going in two days, camp at Lyenhai. If *viâ* Government road, camp above Kairon and reach village second day.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
112	Reshen ...	160	On spur running down to the Manipur river and on south bank.	*Viâ* Shunkala, *see* Route No. 15, 8 miles from Falam post.	Tun Mung.

Remarks.—Tashon village, subordinate, and pays tribute to Falam. Reshen is a large and prosperous village, about 8 miles from Falam post. It is reached by a Chin track. Probably the best way to attack this village would be to go along the ridge of the hills above, and drop down on to it. It is commanded by the hill. There is an excellent camping-ground near a stream which is close to the village and on the east of it. The approach from the stream to the village is steep and difficult though short. The village has a hedge or fence round it and it is intersected with fences.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
113	Ruibu ...	15	Ten miles west of Rumklao.	*Viâ* Rumklao. *See* Route No. 15.	Ton Kwe.

Remarks.—An offshoot of Rumklao village; does not pay tribute to Falam. Water in stream on the north.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
114	Rumklao ...	200	On north side of Rumklao hill and south of most southern source of Pow river. In three parts in valleys.	*Viâ* Minkin post and Klangrong or *viâ* Klangrong only. Distant 23 miles. *See* Route No. 15.	Tierr Byit.

Remarks.—Mixed Hlunseo and Yahows. This village is of the Yahow family and is practically independent. It pays a nominal tribute to Falam, which has very little control over it. The village is in three parts, the highest backed by a very steep, unclimbable hill. It lies south-west of Minkin post and about 12 miles from it. There is a good camping-ground with plenty of water in a small stream on the north of the centre village. There are also good grounds on the stream which is the most southern source of the Pao river, distant about 1½ miles from the village. The road from Klangrong is very bad, steep and narrow in parts, but good near the village, which can best be attacked from along the road.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
115	Saimon ...	80	Four miles north, north-east of Bowtsun (Botung.)	*See* Route No. 9 ...	Hupliem.

Remarks.—People Norns, tributary to Falam. Villagers are emigrants from the Norn villages of Lebwel. Nomwel, and Shinshi. who crossed to the right bank of the river 23 years ago on account of scarcity of land on the left bank. The village was disarmed in 1892 and 1893 and was punished for refusing to supply coolies in 1892, 18 houses being burnt.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
116	Samyaul ...	20	Near Khoppwel on right bank of Manipur river.	*See* Route No. 9 ...	Parr Peing.

Remarks.—People Norns, they are tributary to Falam. The villagers are related to the Tashons of Nomwel, Tunwel (Tinyawl ?), and Shinshi. The village is quite close to Khoppwel.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
117	Saungtè ...	130	Two and a half miles east of Falam post and lower down.	By Chin track. *See* Route No. 16	Lyen Mon.

Remarks.—Saungte consists of a group of three villages, Rareng, Khotarr, and Kwang-pun, the two former touching each other and the latter about ½ mile to the north-east and above. They are Tashons proper, being the same as the people who inhabit Falam. There is a good water-supply, which is brought in troughs for about ¾ of a mile from the west of the village. The village is in the same valley as Falam post.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
118	Shimpi ...	30	In valley on south slope of hills north of Pao river and ½ mile east of Yonmwel.	*Viâ* Minkin, Thikwel, Lyenhai, and Yonmwel; distant 26 miles. *See* Route No. 16.	Na Hlè.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village, which pays tribute to both Haka and Falam. It is sometimes called Kweshinkalay, but is not generally known by that name. The village is partially fenced and the entrance from the west is rather nasty and difficult. The road drops down into the village. There is no good camping-ground near the village. Sufficient water obtainable. If going in two days, go *viâ* Minkin village, turning east from the saddle and camp at Thikwel.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
119	Shimyawl...	38	Two miles west of Lunbum.	*Viâ* Parrtè and Kullyam.	Song Kup.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, pays tribute to Falam. Plenty of water in a stream 1 mile west and below village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
120	Shinshi ...	95	Twenty-four miles north of Lomban village.	South of Sagyilain by good path from Fort White. *See* Route No. 9 to Sagyilain.	Twè Hmin.

Remarks.—People Tashons, commonly called Norns, and are tributary to Falam. Shinshi is often spoken of by the Burmans as Shinshingaywa, as there are five villages

in a group, Vayang, Inral, Siti, Yawlu, and Shielshi. These villages were two-thirds disarmed in 1893. The villages are but two hours' march from Sagyilain and lie on the route taken in 1890 from Fort White to Falam. Excellent water-supplies and camping-ground below the main village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chie
1	2	3	4	5	6
121	Shunkla ...	200	On side of hill running down to the Manipur river and on south of it.	By Chin track from north-west of Falam post, about 6 miles from Falam post. *See* Route No. 15.	Klan Mung.

Remarks.—Tashon village, subordinate and pays tribute to Falam. This village could best be attacked by going along the ridge of the hills and dropping on to it from the west or south-west. The village has many fences and hedges inside it. The above-mentioned Chin track is steep and bad in places and affords cover for ambushing. There is a good camping-ground north or north-west of the village, with plenty of water. There is water also at about the 4th mile.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
122	Simsing ...	18	South of Kole and north of Lomban.	Chin path from Lomban village.	Yong Sung.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, tributary to Falam, 12 miles from Lotsum; water in stream. Water brought into village in leads.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
123	Sitsai ...	25	Six miles west of Bwelmin.	*Viâ* Kwungli. *See* Route No. 15.	Naw Tin.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, pays tribute to Falam. Water scarce near village. Village lies between Kwungli and Sepi.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
124	Som Hrang...	100	At south end of a large nullah running down to the Manipur river.	(1) *Viâ* Saungte, Ngan Yawl, and Lyentè, distant 20 miles. (2) *Viâ* Laiyo, Nganyawl, and Lyentè, 23 miles. *See* Route.	Tè Tung.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village and related to Lyentè. Pays tribute to Falam, but is subordinate to it. This village is about 2 miles south south-east of Lyentè and the track crosses a valley and a spur, running about level when ¾ mile from the village. There is a good camping-ground with sufficient water on the eastern side of the village in a grove of teak-trees. The approach from the north is easy, but from the east it is difficult with a steep descent and ascent to the village, which is fenced with a hedge. Village can be reached in a day from Falam post.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
125	Songheng ...	150	Two miles north-west of Falam post close to Yamwe.	By Chin track ...	Hli Hlyen.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, closely related to Falam. It is on the north slope of hill on south of Manipur river and in plain view from the old Falam post.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communication.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
126	Songkwa ...	80	On north-east of Falam post on opposite side of Manipur river and visible from the post.	*Viâ* Hmunli ...	Mong Tirr.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village and pays tribute to Falam. Plenty of water in stream on north-west and close to village. This village is in plain view from Falam post, looking over or near Kwangpun village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
127	Songtho ...	27	Six miles north-west of Dihai.	*Viâ* Kwungli and Dihai. *See* Route No. 15.	Mung Taw.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village and pays tribute to Falam. Very little water near village in Chin troughs.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
128	Tawk or Troc	51	On west side of spur running down to Pao river near its junction with the Narpathi and north-east of Ralon.	*Viâ* Minkin, Lyenhai, Ralon, and intermediate villages, distant 33 miles. *See* Route No. 16.	Bi Kar.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village which pays tribute to both Falam and Haka. The village is about 3 miles north-east of Ralon by road. There is a slight fence round the village, but this would prove no obstacle unless strengthened. There is no good camping-ground near the village and not much water, though there is plenty of water on the road from Ralon. If going in two days, camp at Lyenhai. Village lies on Falam-Hanta mule track. *See* Route No. 41.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
129	Tawyan ...	143	About 10 miles east of Tlorrtang.	*Viâ* Hmunli and Tlorrtang or *See* Route No. 17.	Lon Rho.

Remarks.—Tawyan consists of a group of four villages, namely, Tawyan, Singyawl, Khitam and Khawtang. The people are Torrs and are related to the Torrs of Haka jurisdiction who live near Yokwa and Raw-van. They are tributary to Falam and are the most heavily taxed of all their tributaries. Many of the people speak Burmese. They have a curious legend of their migration to their present village.

The legend runs that many years ago the Torrs of Rawvan, Yokwa, &c., who were a very powerful race, tried to build an immense tower of wood to reach and take the sun. After a time the tower had been made so big that some spirits, either from jealousy or fear, knocked away some of the lower beams while there were some people on the tower; the people fell so far away that they were unable to find their way home, and so founded a village where they fell, *i.e.*, at Tawyan. *See* chapter dealing with the Tashons.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
130	Thikwel ...	8	On side of hill north of Pao river, in a valley south-east of Minkin.	*Viâ* Minkin post and village, distant 16 miles. (*See* Route 16.)	Nyel-Lyeng.

Remarks.—A small unfenced village related to Shimpi; it pays tribute to Falam. The road crosses a spur south-east of Minkin and descends into the village. The jungle is rather thick before reaching the village. There is a good camping-ground and sufficient water (March).

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
131	Tlorrtang or Twetten.	50	Four miles east of Songwa.	*Viâ* Hmunli and Songkwa, 15 miles east of Falam.	Kwahmon.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, pays tribute to Falam. The village is in two parts. Plenty of water in small stream near village with good camping-ground available. The village is undefended and is commanded from the east.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
132	Tung Hlwung.	15	Four miles north of Yaltu.	*Via* Hmunli and Yaltu...	Koom Sung.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village related to Hmunli. Pays tribute to Falam. Water scarce at and near village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
133	Tuntui ...	80	In valley on north slope of hills on south of Manipur river and east of Falam.	(1) *Viâ* Saungtè ... (2) *Viâ* Saungtè, Ngan-Yawl and Lyentè. Distant (1) 17 miles and (2) 24 miles. (*See* Route No. 16.)	Mongshim.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village and related to Lyentè. Pays but little tribute to Falam but is subordinate to it. This village is in two parts, one on a spur above the other; this spur would make a good camping-ground, but there is very little room and water would have to be got from a Chin trough; this is on the west of the main village. On the east is a good stream with plenty of water, but the ground is not suitable for camping. Village is within a long day's march from Falam. Entrance to village is easy on the west, but steep and difficult on the east.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
134	Tweyat ...	25	On spur on south of Manipur river which runs down to Tweyat ford.	*Viâ* Saungtè aud near Tuntui. Distant 23 miles.	Hle Mon.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village and pays tribute to Falam and some of the families are under Haka influence. There is no good camping-ground and no water close to the village, but there are both in a valley distant one mile to the west. There is a weak fence round the village. The road from the above-mentioned valley is steep and difficult and rises 500 or 600 feet. It is possible, but difficult, to reach this village in a day's march from Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
135	Vanyim ...	40	Two miles north-east of Songkwa.	*Viâ* Hmunli and Songkwa	Yakwe.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village, pays tribute to Falam. Very little water near village. Lies to the north of the Manipur river and is best reached *viâ* Hmunli. *See* Route No. 17.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
136	Yaltu ...	25	Four miles north-west of Hmunli.	*Viâ* Hmunli in 16 miles.	Nè Lyen.

Remarks.—A Shunkla village, tributary to Falam. Plenty of water in a stream one mile below the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
137	Yamwè or Zamul.	150	Two miles north-west of Falam post on north slope of hills on right bank of Manipur river and is close to the old post.	Chin track leading over hill at back of the Falam post by fair road, 2 miles.	Nè Tung.

Remarks.—A Tashon village and closely related to Falam. It is adjacent to Song Heng and in full view from the old Falm post. They are Tashons proper as are Falam, Song Heng, and Saungtè. There is a fair water-supply led into village by wooden leads and there is plenty of good camping-ground. A road leads from Yamwè to the best ford on the Manipur river.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
138	Yangti or Yantui.	30	Five and a half miles west of Molbem village.	*See* Route No. 9 ...	Lyim Kam.

Remarks.—The villagers are Norns or Tashons and Soktes from Molbem. They are tributary to Falam. The village was built 12 years ago and lies on the right bank of the Manipur river and south of the Sokte-Nwengal villages. It should be visited *viâ* Molbem from Fort White. Water and camping-ground available at village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
139	Yonmwel...	47	On south slope of hills north of the Pao river and east of Minkin.	*Viâ* Minkin, Thikwel, and Lyenhai. Distant 26 miles. *See* Route No. 16.	Kin Twè.

Remarks.—A Kweshin village and pays tribute to Falam although some families are under Haka influence. It is about 6 miles east of Lyenhai and there is plenty of water on the road which crosses a spur and is steep and bad in parts. The village has a hedge round it and has the usual internal hedges and fences. There is not much water near the village and no good camping-ground. It can be attacked from the Minkin road which rises up to the village.

If going in two days, go *viâ* Minkin village, leaving the main road at the saddle before that village and turning east. Camp at Thikwel.

Yahow villages.

Bwelhri.
Bwelte.
Bweyawl.
Dartati.
Dibwel.
Dihai (2).
Doikhel.
Hmonkawn.
Hmunpi.
Khorwa.
Klangkan.
Kwanglon (2).
Kwalong.
Kwashun.
Kyangkan.
Kyangrong.
Laiyawl.
Lulkwa.
Lyendu.
Ngalti.
Paipum.
Parrtè (2).
Punte.
Ralang.
Rosshi.
Sekurr.
Shilong.
Shimyawl (2)
Shingai.
Tanngai.
Tili.
Tilum.
Tizerl.
Tlao (Klao).
Tzerrt.
Yatlier.
Yaungte.
Yawlte.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
140	Bwelhri ...	16	West of Tilum and 6 miles distant.	*Viâ* Yatlier, Klao, Ngalti, Lotarr, and Tilum.	Kè Mong.

Remarks.—A Yahow village, subordinate to Vannul and pays tribute to Falam. There is only a small supply of water near the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
141	Bwelte ...	35	West of Bwelhri and 2 miles distant.	*Viâ* Ngalti (for Ngalti, *see* Route No. 15).	Kaing Kwè.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul and pays tribute to Falam. Water near village in small stream.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
142	Bweyaul ...	20	West of Lyendu and 2 miles distant.	*Viâ* Klao and Lyendu, *see* Route No. 15.	Sa Kum.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul and pays tribute to Falam. Plenty of water on east of village 1 mile distant, but not much close by.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
143	Dartati ...	50	Six miles south-west of Khwanglun.	*Viâ* Klao, Rosshi, and Khwanglun. *See* route.	Ra-tiaw.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam. Little water near village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
150	Klang-kan	25	On a spur to south of main Yahow valley, which runs down to the bifurcation of the Klairon stream.	*Viâ* Shunkla, Sekurr, Hmunpi, Kheinkhan, and Tili, distant 20 miles. *See* Route No. 15.	Si Hnin.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul and pays tribute to Falam. The line of attack from the north is a little difficult as there is a steep rise through kaing and other jungle to the village and a steep and nasty descent after leaving Tili. There is a good camping-ground on the south and above the village, but water is scarce and has to be obtained from the Chin leads. It is possible to reach the village in one march from Falam, if necessary. If two marches are made, camp at Sekurr.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
151	Kwalong ...	32	...	......	Yaung-sang.

Remarks.—Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
152	Kwanglon or Khwang-lun.	50	On east side of a valley running north and south about 1,200 feet above the Lunbauk var.	*Viâ* Shunkla, Yatlier, Klao and Rosshi. Distant 32 miles from Falam. *See* Route No. 15.	Soung-hoi-lyen.

Remarks.—Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam. This village is come on to rather suddenly on rounding a spur which commands it at 150 to 200 yards range. It is surrounded by a thick hedge with plenty of cactus in it. The village can best be attacked from the road or from the hill on the south-west and behind it. It has the usual internal hedges and fences. There is a good camping-ground about 1½ miles from the village on the north-east side with plenty of water. Also there are good grounds on the stream about ¾ mile below the village. It would be possible by camping near Klao to reach the village in two marches, but they would be long and hard. If going in three marches, camp at Yatlier and Klao. There are a good many Whenohs in this village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
148	Hmunpi ...	50	On west slope of hill, east of Klairon stream and 1½ miles south of Sekurr.	From Falam *viâ* Shunkla and Sekurr, distant 13½ miles. *See* Route No. 15.	Tansow.

Remarks.—A Yahow village and one of the Yatlier group. It is subordinate to Vannul and pays tribute to Falam. The road into the village is fairly good on the north, but there is a steep and difficult, though short, ascent from the south. The village has a strong hedge round it and also the usual internal hedges and fences, some of which are very high. Water plentiful along Sekurr road (December), but no good camping-ground near the village, which is within a fairly easy day's march of Falam post.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
149	Khorwa or Kurruwa.	65	On spur on west bank of the Klairon stream and south of Tzerrit.	*Viâ* Shunkla and Yatlier, distant 18 miles. *See* Route No. 15.	Yat Kyin.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam. This is a very strongly fortified village; it has a thick cactus hedge and an earth-bank round it. The entrances are through deep V-shaped ditches, which run some 20 or 30 yards into the village. There are smaller similar openings on either side, the first on the right (north entrance) being a difficult one. The main ditch is 10 feet deep at the entrance and shallows down, and just wide enough for one man at a time. Fifteen of the houses are away from the main village on the south of it. The upper or west side is probably the least strong, and it would be best to attack there. The village is within a day's march of Falam. If two marches are made, camp at Yatlier. There is a fairly good camping-ground to the north of the village, but water is scarce and distant. The best place to camp would be on the Klairon stream or on a stream about 1 mile north of village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
144	Dibwel ...	30	...	......	Hryen-Kling-Kan.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
145	Dihai (2) ...	32	About 8 miles west of Kwungli.	*See* Route No. 15 to Kwungli and then by Chin path to Dihai.	Mong-dum.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
146	Doikhel ...	10	Five miles west of Satôn.	*Viâ* Bwelte, Satom, and Darbon.	Môk-so.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
147	Hmonkawn or Hong-kwa-rum.	15	...	...	Da-lyen-kwel.

Remarks.—Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
153	Kwashun ...	60	West of Dihai	*See* Route No. 15 to Kwungli, thence to Dihai 8 miles, thence to village in 7 miles.	Laing-lwe.

Remarks.—Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
154	Kyangkan or Kheinkan.	26	In nullah on east of Klairon stream.	*Viâ* Shunkla, Sekurr and Hmunpi. Distant 16½ miles. *See* Route No. 15.	Mong Rol.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Van Nul and pays tribute to Falam. The road from Sekurr descends and is bad near the village on the north and leaving the village rises steeply for a short distance. The village is surrounded with a hedge and has the usual internal hedges and fences. It is within a day's march of Falam, but if two marches are made, camp at Sekurr. There is plenty of water on the road and near the village, but no good camping-ground quite close.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
155	Kyang-rong	60	On spur on side of hill north-west from Ngalti, and 3 miles from it.	*Viâ* Shunkla, Yatlier, Klao, and Ngalti. Distant 37 miles. *See* Route No. 15.	San-tin-seo.

Remarks.—Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, and pays tribute to Falam. It has a mixed population of Yahows and Whenohs and is on the borders of the latter country. The village has a strong hedge round it and the immediate approach for about 300 yards is steep and nasty and from the bed of a nullah. There is a good camping-ground south-east by east of the village on the further side of the nullah, but water is rather far from it. It is possible to reach the village in two days by camping near Klaoi. If going in three marches, camp at Yatlier and Klao.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
156	Laiyaul ...	30	North-west from Kyang-rong.	*See* path leading from Botung over the Imbuk. *See* Route No. 9.	Lyentil.

Remarks.—The people are Yahows, Whenohs, and emigrants from Kwungli; they are tributary to Falam and under the influence of Vannul.
The village lies south of the road from Bowtsun to Sounghai and is visible from the Imbuk Klang, which the road leads over at an elevation of 7,100 feet.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
157	Lulkwa ...	50	Lies between Kwashun and Ralang and close to Lyendu.	*Viâ* Shunkla and Yatlier. *See* Lyendu village in Route 15.	Tanka.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
158	Lyendu ...	80	On top of spur (with hill behind) running west to east to Klairon stream.	(1) *Viâ* Shunkla, Yatlier, Tlao, and Ralang, 20 miles. *See* Route No. 15.	Man-tin-t

Remarks.—Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.
This is a Yahow village. It could best be attacked from the south by going by the above-mentioned road. There are good camping-grounds anywhere along the stream, which is about 2½ miles from the village; near the village itself there is a good camping-ground (on the south), but the water is scarce and bad. The village is in two parts, about 300 yards apart, each part having about 40 houses. To reach the village in two marches camp at Yatlier village. The road is too steep and narrow for mules.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
159	Ngalti or Yat-kum-kwa.	60	On spur running up north-west from a small stream north-west of Tlao.	*Viâ* Shunkla, Yatlier, and Tlao, distance 32 miles. *See* Route 15.	Yat-kum.

Remarks.—This is a Yahow village subordinate to Vannul. It pays tribute to Falam; it is about 14 miles north-west of Tlao.

The village is surrounded with a strong hedge and is about 1½ miles from the stream on a spur with an easy gradient.

There are good camping-grounds anywhere on the stream where there is plenty of good water.

This is the residence of Yatkum, who founded all the Yahow villages on the west of the hills. He is a very old man now. He is of the Chief's blood, being uncle to Vannul, but of a younger branch of the family.

If going in two marches camp near Tlao, if three, Yatlier and Tlao.

There are a good many Whenohs in this village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
160	Paipum or Ko-tirri or Tuilai.	40	North-west of Lyenhnga and distant some 3½ miles	Road from Tizert good, passing through Lyenhnga, descends into a big stream and ascends direct into Paipum.	Ya Hnin.

Remarks.—Yahow village, pays tribute to Falam. There is said to be a fair camping-ground near the village and a stream of water on the west.

Known to the Northern Chins as Twilai; surrendered two guns in 1894; Whenohs. *See* Route No. 15 to Puntè.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
161	Parrtè (?)...	30	...	......	Tin-shwa-lyen.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
162	Puntè ...	...	Puntè lies south-west of Lyenhnga and 6 miles distance. It lies on east bank of the Tyao river, which is seen from the village.	Six miles west of Lyenhnga. *See* Route No. 9.	Taw Lyen, or Dôlyin.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, and pays tribute to Falam. The village is on the border of Lushai. Water plentiful at village. Taw Lyen spent some months in Kindat jail in 1893.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
163	Ralang ...	65	On spur which runs from north-west to south-east to junction of Tlao and Klairon streams.	*Viâ* Shunkla and Yatlier. Distance 19 miles from Falam. *See* Route No. 15.	Ko Tung.

Remarks.—Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam. This village is divided into three parts and is about 2 miles from the stream. It could best be attacked by going from Lyendu, or by going from Tlao to the west and above it, the former being the best. It has the usual hedges and fences, but is not a difficult village to attack. The village can be reached in a day. If going in two marches, the best place to camp would be Yatlier. This is a Yahow village and Lyendu is under it. Water in stream below village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
164	Rosshi or Warrshi.	28	On spur on side of hill ½ mile from and south of a stream.	*Viâ* Shunkla, Yatlier, and Tlao. Distance about 30-4 miles from Falam. *See* Route No. 15.	Moung Kwe.

Remarks.—Yahow village subordinate to Vainnul, pays tribute to Falam. A small unimportant village about 12 miles north-west of Tlao. The village can be easily at-

tacked by going along track which crosses the headwaters of a stream about a mile from the village. From this point the ascent is easy and the road not bad. There is practically no hedge round this village, though there are the usual internal hedges and fences. After leaving Tlao there is no water for 6 miles and there is a steep and long ascent and descent. Water at 6th mile in a nullah on right (north) of road (in December), but difficult to find if there is no guide. Excellent camping-ground on stream. If two marches are made, camp on stream below Tlao; if three, at Yatlier and Tlao. There are a good many Whenohs in this village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
165	Sekurr ...	60	On side of hill on east of Klairon stream and ½ mile south of Yatlier.	*Viâ* Shunkla. Distance 12 miles. *See* Route No. 15.	Tansow.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, and pays tribute to Falam. It is the largest of the Yatlier group and the actual residence of the most influential Chief, Tansow. The village is in a nullah and is surrounded with a hedge. At the highest or eastern side the hedge is very poor; above the village the hill is very steep and the jungle is thick. There is a good camping-ground on the north-east of the village, but the water is 200 yards distant. This village is within an easy day's march of Falam post.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
166	Shilong ...	13	South of Taunghwe and west of Shingnai.	Route No. 9 to Taunghwe and then south.	Ya-mong.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam. Village lies about two marches west of Yatlier and is more easily reached from Falam than *viâ* Fort White, Molbem, and Botung.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
167	Shimyaul ...	20	Lies between Dihai and Lyendu.	About 10 miles north of Lyendu.	Lyen-hnyel.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
168	Shingai ...	25	Twelve miles west and slightly south of Botung.	*See* Route No. 9 as far as Botung and thence by path.	Raw-ya-tung.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
169	Tanngai ...	40	On spur on side of hill east of the Klairon stream.	*Viâ* Shunkla. Distance 12 miles. *See* Route No. 15.	Tan-sow.

Remarks.—A Yahow village and one of the Yatlier group. This group of villages consists of four, lying in a line north and south, averaging ¼ mile apart.

The village is subordinate to Vannul and pays tribute to Falam.

Tanngai is the smallest and most northern of the group; it is surrounded with a strong fence and has the usual internal fences.

There is a good camping-ground on the south of the village with plenty of water.

It is within an easy day's march of Falam post.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
170	Tili ...	20	On hill on east of Klairon stream south of Kheinkhan and near the south end of the Yahow valley.	*Viâ* Shunkla, Sekurr, Hmunpi, and Kheinkhan. *See* Route No. 15.	Lyen Yam.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, and pays tribute to Falam. It is not hedged and is a small unimportant village.

The road is fairly level from Kheinkhan and in fact from Sekurr, and the village can be reached in one march from Falam, but, if going in two, camp at Sekurr.

There is plenty of water along the road, but no good camping-ground. Below the village (½ mile) is the Klairon stream, near which are certain to be some good grounds for camping.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
171	Tilum ...	37	......	......	Kwa-le.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
172	Tizerl ...	16	Near Whenoh village of Tizerl.	*Viâ* Yatkum and Loteron.	Hmunlwa.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
173	Tlao or Kla	140	Low down in valley about ½ mile by track from Klao stream and north of it.	*Viâ* Shunkla and Yatlier, 18 miles from Falam post. *See* Route No. 15.	Vannul.

Remarks.—Yahow head village, pays tribute to Falam.

This is the Yahow capital and residence of the Head Chief Vannul.

The village is in four parts, each surrounded by a hedge and all close together.

The village could best be attacked from the road as the ascent from the stream is easy and the track good. It has usual internal hedges and fences.

There are good camping-grounds all along the Tlao stream and water is of course plentiful.

The village is within a day's march of Falam. If going in two marches, camp at Yatlier or on the stream below it.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
174	Tzerrt ...	100	On top of a spur running from south down to the junction of the Tlao and Klairon streams.	*Viâ* Shunkla and Yatlier. Distant about 19 miles. *See* Route No. 15.	Ko-tin-boi.

Remarks.—Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, ays tribute to Falam. A large village about 3½ miles from Tlao and south-east of it. The road from Tlao is steep and very bad in places. There is probably another road from Yatlier. It is difficult to attack on account of this road. On the south there is a knoll which commands the village at about 200 yards. By going up-stream and ascending south of the village this knoll can be reached. There is not much water and no good camping-ground near the village, though good grounds anywhere along the stream on the east of the village. It can be reached in one day from Falam. If two marches made, camp at Yatlier.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
175	Yatlier or Yatirr.	50	On side of hill east of Klairon stream and ¾ mile south of Tangai.	*Via* Shunkla. Distant 12 miles. *See* Route No. 15.	Tansow.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul and pays tribute to Falam. It is the chief of the group of the same name, though not the largest. It is surrounded with a strong hedge and has the usual internal hedges and fences. This village or group is on the main road into the Yahow country and is the best place to camp at the first day out, unless forced marches are being made. It is on the eastern side of the valley in which are all the principal Yahow villages, many of which are visible from it. There is a good camping-ground with plenty of water on the north of the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
176	Yaungte ...	60	Six miles north-west of Dartati.	*Via* Tlao, Khwanglun and Dartati. *See* Route No. 15.	Lum-saw.

Remarks.—A Yahow village, subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
177	Yawltè ...	35	South and quite close to Tatlekwa of Ywalpi.	*Via* Dartati village; lies north and some 5 miles from Dartati.	Mongtwin.

Remarks.—A Yahow village subordinate to Vannul, pays tribute to Falam.

Whenoh villages.

Ah Hmun.
Bowtsun.
Darbo n.
Lotarr
Lyenhnga.
Parrtung.
Punsat.
Satom
Seak.
Sepi.
Shillam.
Shurbum.
Sorte.
Sounghai.
Tizert.
Tlangyawl.
Vangvah.
Wailekwa.
Wumhalkum.
Yawlpi.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
178	Ah Hmun	30	...	......	Latin-swun.

Remarks.—A Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
179	Bowt-sun or Botung.	40	Four miles south-west of Saimon.	*Via* Saimon. *See* Routes Nos. 9 and 10.	Lal-pyem.

Remarks.—A mixed Yahow and Whenoh village and pays tribute to Falam. It can be reached by a direct road from Hele (the road being the same as the Hele-Saimon road) till 1 mile from the latter, when it branches off to the west and enters Botung in 2 miles. The village has been partly disarmed. Water good and camping-ground to the west of the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
180	Darrbon, or Kwa-pi-ship, or Kopishe.	40	South of Seyat	*See* Routes Nos. 9 and 10	Parr-lul.

Remarks.—A Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam. Village in plain view from road between Taunghwe and Seyat.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
181	Lotarr or Lotarron.	33	Three miles west-north-west of Kyangrong.	*Via* Tlao, Ngalti, and Kyangrong. *See* Route No. 15.	Tin-tung.

Remarks.—A Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam. It is visibie from the road near Kyangrong. Good camping-ground with plenty of water below the village. Village is not stockaded.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
182	Lyenhnga	20	Lies south of Sortè and west of Tizert and Kaptyal, 6 miles from Tizert and 18 from Kaptyal.	Five miles south-west of Sortè, on a promontory.	Lankap.

Remarks.—A Whenoh village, which pays tribute to Falam. There is said to be a direct road from Tizert. From Sortè the road goes south-east for 3 miles and keeps fairly level; then, turning south it goes on the east slope of a ridge and winds into the village which lies on the point of a promontory. The village is very strongly posted and is only commanded from the north. It is an offshoot of Lyenhnga village, which lies south of Shurbum and west of Sea-ak. A sprinkling of Soktes from Hele are to be found in this village. Water is good and plentiful and found in a stream on east of village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
183	Parrtung or Farrtung.	8	One mile south of Yaulpi.	*Via* Klao, Khwanglun, and Dartati.	Doule.

Remarks.—A Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam. Water in stream south of village, about 1,000 yards distant.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
184	Punsat ...	28	South of Sokte-Nwengal villages.	South-west of Molbem.	

Remarks.—A village which pays tribute to Falam, but which is in reality peopled by Soktes from Shwumpe village, a squalid village. Water-supply good. Village is more easily approached *viâ* Hele or Paiyan, though it lies nearer to Shwumpe; road from Hele good.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
185	Satom ...	27	Lies between Kopishi and Dibwel.	*Viâ* Klao, Khwanglun, and Dartati.	Rao-ta-um.

Remarks.—A Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam. Water from spring, which is brought into village in leads.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
186	Sea-ak or Seyat.	70	Three miles south of Punte village.	Punte, Shurbum, and Lyenhnga. *See* Route No. 9.	Tin Bun.

Remarks.—Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam. Water-supply good. The village lies on the road; it has been disarmed.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
187	Sepi ...	65	South of Botung.	*Viâ* Kwungli, Dihai, and Kyingyan.	Longlyen.

Remarks.—A Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam. Water at village to the south and in a stream.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
188	Shillam ...	30	South of Sea-ak and 2 miles distant.	*Viâ* Sea-ak. *See* Route No. 9.	Wa-hnin-shwe.

Remarks.—Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam. There is a sprinkling of Soktes who fled from Hele in 1893.

Road leaves Sea-ak on south, descends and crosses a large stream by a wooden bridge; it then ascends and becomes level; it enters the village on the north.

Another route from Falam *viâ* Narlti, Laiyaul, and Sounghai. Small supply of water at village and also in large stream on south down the khud.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
189	Shurbum (two villages).	39	South-west of Punte and 2½ miles distant.	*Viâ* Punte. *See* Route No. 9.	Eng-bi.

Remarks.—Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam. There is a sprinkling of Soktes from Kaptyal, who fled from the latter village in 1893. The village has been partly disarmed. Water at village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief
1	2	3	4	5	6
190	Sortè ...	19	Five miles north-west of Tizert.	Road from Tizert leads out west and keeps so for a short distance, then turning north it becomes quite level and keeps so to village.	Tin Yeik.

Remarks.—Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam. The village has been disarmed and is unstockaded. It is commanded on all sides. There are good camping-grounds on the east and west of the village, and the water-supply is good. Called Tawtè by the Northern Chins.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
191	Sounghai or Taunghwe.	30	Eleven miles north-west of Bowtsum.	*See* Route No. 9 ...	Lyenval.

Remarks.—People Whenohs and Kwunglis; are tributary to Falam; moved from Sepi village. The village is a disreputable one both in appearance and character. It was fined for raiding in the Kanhow tract in 1892. There is a little water at the village and also plenty in a stream close by and to the south-west.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
192	Tizert or Twilai.	16	Twelve miles west of Kaptyal.	(1) *Viâ* Kaptyal, *See* route.	Vantiao.

Remarks.—Tizert is a Whenoh village and pays tribute to Falam. It is called Twilai by the Northern Chins. The village was disarmed in 1893 and is slightly stockaded. There is a good camping-ground with a good water-supply on the north-west of the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
193	Tlangya w l or Tlang-kwel.	12	West of Shingnai.	......	Tirra-kal.

Remarks.—A Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam; is now being deserted.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
194	Vang-va ...	20	South-west of Botung and south-east of Taunghwe.	Chin path from Botung. *See* Route No. 9.	Kwel-sin.

Remarks.—A Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam. Water in a stream about a mile from the village to the east.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
195	Waile-kwa or Kwun-glyin.	30	A line drawn from Tiddim to Arban peak passes through village.	*See* Route No. 9 ...	Waile.

Remarks.—People Whenohs, tributary to Falam. Lies between the Tuipi and Tyao rivers and 10 miles from the former. Houses built of bamboo and thatched with bamboo leaves. Water obtainable in a nullah close to the village. Village lies west of the Tyao and east of the Tuipi and should in reality belong to Lushai.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
196	Wun-hal-kum.	25	South of Taunghwe.	*See* Route No. 9 to Taunghwe.	Van-hwe-kai.

Remarks.—A Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam; 5 miles from Yawlki village to east.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
197	Yawlpi or Tin-yawl.	25	Five miles south of Bwelri.	*Viâ* North Loteron, Tilum, and Bwelri.	Hlè-kal.

Remarks.—A Whenoh village, pays tribute to Falam. Water close to village in stream on south.

Gazetteer of villages in the Southern Chin Hills.

Name of tribe.	Number of villages.	Number of houses.	Estimated population.
Haka	41	2,850	14,250
Klangklang	20	985	4,925
Yokwa	14	535	2,675
Independent villages	45	3,556	17,780
Total ...	120	7,926	39,630

Villages of the Haka Tribe.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
198	Haka (Kolun)	175	On the northern slope of the Rongklang, 65 miles north-west by west of Kan and 36 miles south of Falam.	*See* Routes Nos. 18, 19, 20, &c.	Shwe Hlyen, Lyen Mo, Boi Lin, La Sin, Mun Kum, and many others.
199	Kotarr ...	80	One mile west of Haka-Kolun.	Kotarr is connected with Kolun by a mule-track made in 1891.	Ya Hlwe, Ni Kwe, Ya Reng, and several others.

Remarks.—Haka consists of two villages, Kolun and Kotarr, the old and the new village. It is the village in which all the Chiefs of the tribe live and at one time its influence extended far across the Koladyne and Tyao rivers.

Haka-Kolun is divided into five parts :—

(1) Sakum, the Shanpi quarter, with Shwe Hlyen at its head.
(2) The Shante quarter with Lyen Mo as Chief.
(3) Klangum, the Kenlaut quarter, under Mun Kum.
(4) Korrdon, under Boi Lin, La Sin, and Karr Tsim.
(5) Farrwe, sometimes called Little Haka, under Lyen Kwe.

In 1891 the five Chiefs mentioned above were chosen out of the many to conduct the affairs of the tribe, but the influence of this council is being gradually centred in Shwe Hlyen and Lyen Mo, although it is still found impossible to ignore the influence of such men as Lyen Paung, Van Lein, and others who have a well-established control over certain villages.

With the chief Haka families nearly all the Chiefs of villages in the Haka, Klangklang, and Yokwa tribes and in the independent southern country are connected either directly or by marriage.

Haka-Kotarr, usually called Kotarr, is as its name implies an offshoot of the mother-village. Of late years its size has been much reduced by the refounding of Shun Shun and other villages. The Darkwa Sun family has most weight in Kotarr and almost all work with us is carried on by Nikwe, although he is junior to Ya Hlwe. Ya Hlwe's son, Tatmon, should eventually be the most influential, and his family formerly made their influence felt in Paipa, Kwahrang, Tangaw, Lonrang, and Aika, all southern independent villages.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
200	Aibur ...	120	Forty miles south of Haka.	From Haka *viâ* Kusa and Sauntya, *see* Route No. 26, and *viâ* Bwenlon and Doong-var, *see* Route No. 25A.	Shan Dun, San Bye.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889-90 and in 1893-94. A well built village, slightly stockaded and commanded from the south-east. Fair camping-ground on the south side of village. Stockade with water in nullah 300 yards to south. Pays tribute to Shwe Hlyen of Haka.

Villagers peaceful and have few inter-village disputes. The people are of the same clan as the Naring group of villages and are called Lawtu by the other Chins.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
201	Bwe West or Kwa-tsun-kwa.	60	On east bank of Koladyne, 14 miles south of Tao.	From Tao by a bad road crossing the Haka-Tregear mule-track, 4 miles beyond the Shirtok stream, *see* Route Nos. 38 and 39.	Kwa Tsun.

Remarks.—Visited by Lushai column in 1889-90 and from Haka in 1891-92. A pleasantly situated village, built of bamboo after the Lushai style. Bad camping-ground close to village, using village water-supply. Village stockaded, but commanded from the crest of the range on the east. Tribute paid to Tatsim of Haka and Yahwit of Klangklang. The Bwe people follow many of the Lushai customs, among them the storing of grain in specially constructed huts at a distance from the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
202	Bwe East or Rad un-kwa.	80	Three miles south of Bwe West.	From Vomkwa crossing Tirian range difficult path 10 miles. *See* Route Nos. 38 and 39.	Ra Dun, Sir Kum.

Remarks.—Separated from Bwe West by the Pu-i-aw-var. Houses very poor and built mostly of bamboo. Not stockaded and offers no difficulty to attack. There is a look-out hut in tree close to water-spring looking south. Plenty of good camping-ground and a sufficient supply of water. Is under the same influence as Bwe West. Best camping-ground is on south-east side of village. Partially disarmed in 1895. Village is sometimes called Twan-Fyan, which is the name of the place upon which it is built. Tatsim eats village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
203	Bwenlon ...	70	Sixteen miles south south-west of Haka on right bank of Boinu.	From Haka direct. *See* Route No. 25A.	Mun Sa Aw, Sum Tang.

Remarks.—Pays tribute to Lyen Mo of Haka. A well-built and prosperous village, surrounded by a small log and branch stockade, offering no difficulty to attack with long-range rifles. Good camping-ground for small party of troops ¼ mile to west of village. Water-supply fair. Large parties might camp on bank of Boinu, 1,500 feet below village. The Thetta Chiefs have influence in Bwemlon. Visited in 1889-90 and in 1891-92.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
204	Bwetet ...	50	Ten miles south-south-east of Haka.	On Kan-Haka mule-track. *See* Route No. 19.	Yat Kway.

Remarks—A poorly built village with no influence. Pays tribute to several of the Haka Chiefs notably Shwe Hlyen, also gives peace-offering to Yokwa. Not stockaded and commanded from all sides except east. Good camping-ground below village where post for rationing purposes was held during 1889-90 and 1891-92.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
205	Byaote ...	40	Six miles east-north-east of Haka.	From Haka *viâ* Kobe. *See* Route No. 20.	Klwan Kam.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889-90 and constantly since. Fair camping-ground close to village, with plentiful water-supply. Village commanded from the south and is surrounded by hedge. Pays tribute to Shwe Hlyen, of Haka.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
206	Dongvar ...	90	On the west bank of the Boinu, 25 miles south-south-east of Haka.	From Haka *viâ* Bwenlon. *See* Route No. 25A.	Rum Mon (Haka), Lyen Shai, Tyer Byik.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889-90 and in 1891-92. A badly built and badly situated village, 2,000 feet above the river. Has fortified entrances, but is otherwise only slightly stockaded. Camping-ground ¼ mile south-west of village, with plentiful water-supply. Pays tribute to Rum Mon, of Haka, and is also under the influence of Ni Karr of Haka. Rum Mon often lives in Dongvar.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
207	Faron ...	150	Nine miles east-north-east o Haka.	Direct from Haka. *See* Route No. 30.	Ya Ok, Lyen Ah.

Remarks.—A well-built and important village, trading freely with Myintha and other villages in the Myittha valley. Surrounded by a hedge and ditch, but commanded from the south. Water-supply good, with fair camping-ground above village on road to Firthi. Pays tribute to both Shwe Hlyen and Lyen Mo; but latter has greater influence. Lyen Ah and several of the villagers speak and understand Burmese. Visited in 1889-90 and frequently since.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
208	Firthi ...	70	Eleven miles east-north-east of Haka, 2 miles north of Faron.	Direct from Haka *viâ* Faron. *See* Route Nos. 30 and 20.	Na Nuk, Lyen Err, Tang Du.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889-90 and frequently since. Is practically a part of Faron, the people of both villages being very closely related. Village slightly stockaded and commanded from north and west. Pays tribute to Lyen Mo and Shwe Hlyen; former has greatest influence. Faron and Firthi were raiding villages and had blood feuds with Hanta and the Minlèdaung group of Tashon villages.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
209	Haipai ...	40	Four miles north-west of Hanta.	On the Chin path from Hanta to Ralawn, 4 miles from Hanta.	Lai Bun, Rwe Kling.

Remarks.—Visited in 1892-93. A village of little importance, poor and not stockaded. Is somewhat under the influence of Hanta. Pays tribute to Lyen Mo. Teherr, of Haka, has influence.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
210	Hairon ...	40	On the Haka-Falam mule-track, 18 miles north of Haka.	*See* Route No. 21 ...	Pa Kong.

Remarks.—Has been constantly visited first in 1889-90. People poor and houses badly built. Pays tribute to Ra Kwe and other Haka Chiefs. Small camping-ground on north side of village and good camping-ground 2 miles to north on Pao-var.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
211	Hreinhrein	150	Eleven miles north-north-east of Haka by a fair road.	From Haka *viâ* Pai crossing Nya-var under Haka road, very steep in places.	Lyen Di, Twan Tyo.

Remarks.—Visited in 1890-91, but village was not entered. Is stockaded and has an entrenched fort at bottom of village. Lyen Di is a man of much influence and the people

are a fine lot of men. Village successfully resisted attack by Tashons about 1880, but surrendered later to a combined force of Hakas and Tashons. There is a fair camping-ground close to the village and the road from Pai commands the village at long range. Pays tribute to Shwe Hlyen, but the Haka influence is not great in the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
212	Hripi ...	100	Thirty miles south-west of Haka.	*Viâ* Kusa and Sauntya, *see* Route No. and *viâ* Klangklang *see* Route Nos. 25 and 33.	Manhe.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889-90 and in 1892-93 when village was fined in guns and live-stock for harbouring Lalwe during the rains of 1892. Village is well built and stockaded. Road from east enters through narrow gorge defended by a triple line of weak stockades, and if attacking a detour should be made along summit of range in southerly direction, whence position can be turned and village commanded. Ground near village is unsuited for camps. Manhe is a man of much independence and pays tribute to Shwe Hlyen of Haka under protest.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
213	Kabon ...	100	Near the Boi-nu, 50 miles south-west of Haka.	*Viâ* Aibur. *See* Route No. 25A.	Lwayseo.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889-90 and in 1891-92. Is undefended and commanded from the east and south. The best place for a camp is on the spur just below the village with small stream to south. Water plentiful.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
214	Kaypaw ...	17	Five miles north-west of Hanta.	From Hanta *viâ* Haipai, 5 miles by good road.	Hren Kul.

Remarks.—An offshoot of Hanta. Pays tribute to Lyen Mo of Haka and to other Haka Chiefs.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
215	Klangkwa...	70	Twenty-eight miles north-north-west of Haka.	Direct from Haka or *viâ* Lonzert. From Falam *viâ* Klangron.	Vanhe, Rungon.

Remarks.—Visited in 1891-92. A stockaded village with a keep in centre. Good camping-ground close to village. Pays tribute to La Sin and Van Lein of Haka. Is on the borders of the Yahow country. Ya Reng of Kotarr owns some of the land near Klangkwa.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
216	Kluangrum	15	Five miles west of Wantu.	From Hripi 10 miles and from Wantu 5 miles.	Seolin.

Remarks.—Visited in 1891-92. Not stockaded. Is on the road from Munlepi to Ainet. Is an offshoot of Wantu and is thus tributary to Haka.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Cihef.
1	2	3	4	5	6
217	Kobe ...	20	Three miles east-north-east of Haka.	From Haka 3 miles ...	Raseo, Hle Hmon.

Remarks.—Frequently visited. Pays tribute to Shwe Hlyen. Not stockaded. Commanded from south.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
218	Kusa ...	30	Eighteen miles south-west of Haka, 10 miles south of Klangklang,	From Haka direct. *See* Route No. 26.	Teinkwe.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1891-92. Is badly situated and water is scarce. Bad camping-ground. Not stockaded. Commanded from the east. Pays tribute to Lyen Mo.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
219	Letak ...	100	Thirty miles south-west of Haka.	*Viâ* Bwenlon (*see* Route No.) or *viâ* Sauntya (*see* Route No. 26).	Tongseo, Ra Sum.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889-90 and in 1893-94. Is a well built and stockaded village, commanded from the south. Water-supply bad and there is no good camping-ground near village. Pays tribute to the Shante family of Haka Chiefs, but Lyen Paung, who is Tongseo's father-in-law, has most influence. Village was not colonized by the Hakas and the people are "Lawtus" and closely allied to the "Yos."

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
220	Lonhnam...	37	Seven miles east-north-east of Haka.	From Haka (*see* Route No. 20) or from Faron, 2 miles.	Ahdun.

Remarks.—An offshoot of Faron, paying tribute to Shwe Hlyen of Haka. Has been frequently visited. Is commanded from the south.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
221	Lonzert ...	80	Nineteen miles north-west by west of Haka and 8 miles north of Klangklang.	Direct from Haka or *viâ* Klangklang (*see* Route No. 29.)	Lakon, Shaimon, Palut.

Remarks.—Visited in 1892 and 1895. Village has stockaded entrances now in ruinss, but presents no difficulties to attack with long-range rifles. Camping-ground near village on Shopum road. Lonzert has many quarrels with the Klangklangs. The village pays tribute to Vanlein of Haka, but his influence is not great. The roads from Haka are very difficult and the village is best reached *viâ* Klangklang. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
222	Lunsum ...	15	Near Lonzert, 5 miles north-east of Shopum.	From Haka *viá* Lonzert, 26 miles.	Kwahnin.

Remarks.—Under the inflence of Vanlein of Haka. Gives presents to the Klangklang Chiefs. From Haka Lunsum is best reached *viá* Klangklang and Shopum, about 30 miles. Road very good to Shopum and fair between Shopum and Lunsum.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
223	Lunswe or Lunzoi.	50	Four miles west of the road to Naring *viá* Hripi, 6 miles south of Kabon.	From Kabon 6 miles (*see* Route No. 25A).	Yat Si.

Remarks.—Pays tribute to both Shwe Hlyen and Lyen Mo of Haka. The people are quiet and inoffensive. The village is divided into two parts, sometimes called Soipi and Soite. The people are called Yos by the Hakas and are said to have come from the west.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
224	Mignu ...	46	Five miles south-east of Haka.	On Kan Haka mule-track (*see* Route No. 19).	Taunghut.

Remarks.—Has been frequently visited. Not stockaded. Commanded from road. Camping-ground on south side of village. Pays tribute to Shwe Hlyen.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
225	Mwekai or Lamyal.	30	Four miles south of Klangkwa.	*Viá* Lonzert from Haka, 25 miles.	Teosin, Kwaton.

Remarks.—Belongs to the group of villages of which Klangkwa is the most important. Pays tribute to Vanlein of Haka.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
226	Ngapwe ...	15	Four miles north-north-east of Haka.	From Haka, 4 miles ...	Munwang.

Remarks.—Under Lyen Paung and Vanlein. Is the nearest village from which coolies can be obtained at Haka.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
227	Nyerlon ...	100	Seven miles north of Haka.	Direct from Haka or by path leading east at 8th mile from Haka on Haka-Falam muletrack.	Lyenyan, Re Sum.

Remarks.—Visited 1890-91 and 1892-93. A stockaded village, commanded from the Haka road. Has a blood feud with the Klangklangs. Pays tribute to Lyen Mo and other Haka Chiefs. Fair camping-ground close to village; is one of the oldest Haka villages.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
228	Pai ...	20	Seven miles north-north-east of Haka, in the valley of the Nyervar.	Direct from Haka 7 miles by the Hranhrein road, which is steep at crossing of Nyervar.	Shankarr.

Remarks.—Visited in 1890-91 and in 1891-92. Fair camping-ground half mile south of village. Pays tribute to Lyen Mo of Haka.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
229	Rimpi ...	100	Twelve miles north-east of Haka.	From Haka *viâ* Pai, 12 miles, and from Hanta, 14 miles (*see* also Route No. 30).	Hlaypaw, Mun Sum.

Remarks.—Visited in 1890-91. Was originally a Tashon village, but was burnt by the Falam Chiefs and refounded under the protection of Lyen Mo of Haka. The Falam

Chiefs still claim an interest in the village and get a small amount of tribute. Is not stockaded. Fair camping-ground on the south-west side of village on road to Pai. Water from wooden leads. Pays tribute to Lyen Mo and La Sin. The Falam claims over the village have been disallowed.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
230	Rimte ...	30	Two miles north-east of Rimpi.	As for Rimpi (*see* Route No. 30).	Kwatang.

Remarks.—An offshoot of Rimpi. Pays tribute to Karr Tsim of Haka. Its history is the same as that of Rimpi.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
231	Sauntya ...	90	Twenty-three miles south-west of Haka.	From Haka *viâ* Kusa (*see* Route No. 26), also from Klangklang, 14 miles.	Tinkarr.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889-90, in 1891-92, and in 1893-94. Village is stockaded, except on west-side, and is commended from east. Fair camping-ground for small party of troops on west of village. Pays tribute to Lyen Mo of Haka. Sauntya and Yokwa are not on good terms.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
232	Sherrwe ...	20	Two miles north-west of Rimpi.	As for Rimpi (*see* Route No. 30).	Hoidun.

Remarks.—Was built by permission in 1893 on site of old Sherrwe, which was destroyed by the Tashons. Pays tribute to Lyen Mo.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
233	Sti Bwel or Funshi.	10	Near Lunsum	From Haka *viâ* Lonzert 23 miles, or by Route No. 29 about 27 miles.	Hmun Hnon.

Remarks.—Pays tribute to Vanlein and Lasin of Haka. The water-supply is fair and there is good camping ground.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
234	Shumshun	50	Four miles south-west of Rumklao.	From Haka 15 miles on the road to Rumklao.	Sarng He.

Remarks.—Was built in 1893 by people from Kotarr on the site of old Shunshun under the protection of Lyen Mo. Visited 1894; good camping-ground near village: water-supply plentiful; not stockaded; is commanded from ridge to the north-east. Nikwe of Kotarr has influence.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
235	Tipui ...	130	Fourteen miles north of Haka.	Direct from Haka or by path leaving Falam-Haka mule-track at 12th mile to east.	Shan Nya. Tin Tan. Sir Hnin.

Remarks.—Pays tribute to both Shwe Hlyen and Lyen Mo. Is slightly stockaded, but commanded from the west. Good water-supply and camping grounds. Sirhnin belongs to Minkin and collects rents for Klaerr of Minkin, who has land rights obtained by conquest. The people are mostly "Lais," but there are some Shunkla families.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
236	Vomkwa ...	60	Fifty miles west of Haka and 10 miles west of Wantu.	*Viâ* Wantu or from Twalam (*see* Routes Nos. 34 and 37).	Ni Sum. Shwe Kar. Sha Du.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889-90 and in 1892. The village is well built of bamboo and wood, and is not stockaded except at entrances. Good camping-ground on north side of village. Pays tribute to Tatsim of Haka and is also under Klangklang influence.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
237	Wantu ...	100	Forty miles west of Haka on the west bank of the Nuitvar.	From Haka *viâ* Hripi (*see* Routes Nos. 25 and 37).	Radun. Yui Maung. Taung Vom.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889-90 and 1891-92. A particularly well-built village with influence over surrounding country. Village is slightly stockaded, but is commanded from the west. Water-supply scarce and poor camping-ground. Wantu has a dispute with Bwe about land. Tribute is paid to Shwe Hlyen of Haka and Klangklang influence also extends to the village. The people are Lais and the land was colonized by the Shanpi family, from which Radun is descended.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
238	Yamtsim ...	20	Five miles north of Rimpi on the Tashon border.	*Viâ* Rimpi from Haka about 18 miles.	Lyenhno.

Remarks.—Pays tribute to Lyen Mo of Haka, under whose protection the village was built. It is not stockaded and there is a plentiful water-supply.

Villages of the Klangklang tribe

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
239	Klangklang, sometimes called Tantin.	150	Eighteen miles west of Haka and 115 miles east of Lunleh.	The Haka-Fort Tregear mule track made in 1890 passes through Klangklang (*see* Routes No. 27, &c.).	Yahwit. Lalwe. Haika. Shwe Mun. Lan We. Pate.

Remarks.—Klangklang is the head village of the tribe and is well built and pleasantly situated on a spur facing south. Its defences are now in ruins and it is easily accessible and presents no difficulty to attack, being commanded from a spur running parallel to the village on the east. Upon this spur a camp may be formed, but the water-supply is not good and it is necessary to use the village supply, which is in the nullahs on the west face of the village, animals being watered at a stream to the south about half-a-mile distant. The chief family of the Klangklangs is the Sinza and with it all the important Chiefs are connected. Yahwit represents the senior branch, but he is an old man and a drunkard and is fast being ousted by Lalwe. Of the other Chiefs Lalwe is the most satisfactory to deal with. It is hoped that in the future Lalwe, who was formerly much feared by the tribesmen, will be able to consolidate his influence and that it will be possible to recognize him as the Head Chief of the entire tribe. Lalwe married the daughter of Shashin, a Chief of the younger branch of the Shanpi family of Haka; and Yahwit married into Lwe Shun's family.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
240	Bamkwa (two villages).	35	Three miles south of Lonler and five miles north-west of Tunzan.	From Haka 54 miles *viâ* Klangklang and Munlipi (*see* Route No. 32).	Haimon. Dwe Da.

Remarks.—Visited in 1892 Has stockaded entrances but is commanded from the road. Is badly built and of little importance. Pays tribute to the Sinza family of Klangklang Chiefs. Was not implicated in the attack at the Laawvar in April 1891. Partially disarmed in 1895. The people follow many of the Lushai customs and intermarry with people living on the west bank of the Tyao.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
241	Dawn ...	70	On the east bank of the Tyao, 1,000 ft. below the summit of the Dawn Klang.	From Haka *viâ* Klangklang and Lonler, 65 miles (*see* Route No. 32).	Shai Hlway. Son Hmon.

Remarks.—Visited in 1892. A miserable bamboo village strongly posted on the Dawn Klang, the ascent of which would be most difficult in face of opposition. Having once reached the summit, the village is commanded, and although stockaded offers no difficulties to attack. Village was founded by, and pays tribute to, Yahwit of Klangklang. Dawn has many blood feuds with Lushai and Yahow villages which have arisen from attacks by Nikwe's villagers, who commenced about 1889 a series of raids with the intention of driving the Dawn people southwards and occupying their country. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
242	Faron ..	11	Ten miles north-west of Lonzert, on road from Lonzert to Klangpi.	From Haka *viâ* Lonzert, 29 miles.	Manbar; Yathle.

Remarks.—Is also under Haka influence. Pays tribute to Hekarr of Klangklang The Lonzert Chief may be employed to control the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
243	Funka ...	20	Four miles north-west of Tunzan.	Half mile by path leading west from Tunzan-Lonler road at fourth mile from Tunzan (*see* Route No. 32).	Hmunkum.

Remarks.—Under Lalwe of Klangklang. Is an offshoot of Tunzan and is under the influence of that village. Is well situated and has a fair water-supply with a good camping-ground on the Tunzan road.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
244	Klangpi (2 villages).	70	Thirteen miles north-east of Lonler, on borders of Yahow country.	From Haka *viâ* Klangklang (*see* Route No. 36).	Kye-Hmon.

Remarks.—Visited in 1892. Is under Hekarr of Klangklang. Poorly built of bamboo; not stockaded. Water scarce with fair camping-ground. The two portions are half a mile apart and Kyemon lies in the more northerly. Used formerly to carry on many blood feuds with the Yahows and Nikwekwa.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
245	Klangrwa...	70	Six miles south-west of Klangklang, 25 miles west of Haka *viâ* Kusa.	*See* Route No. 33 ...	Laling; Shandun.

Remarks.—Visited in 1891, 1892, 1893. Was engaged in the Laawvar attack and was fined in guns in 1892 and again in 1893 for harbouring Lalwe. Is defended by circle of thick jungle, but is commanded from Klangklang road. Laling is Lalwe's half-brother and village is entirely under latter's influence. Plentiful water-supply, and good camping-ground on north side of village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
246	Klangbo (also called Koninkwa).	7	Five miles south of Twalam.	From Twalam 5 miles, fair path.	Konin.

Remarks.—Is under Lalwe of Klangklang and is also under Twalam influence. There is a good supply of water and plenty of good camping-ground.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
247	Kwaha ...	10	Six miles east of Lonler.	From Lonler 6 miles by fair path.	Sumhai.

Remarks.—Built of bamboo on top of spur with poor water-supply. Is not stockaded. Hekarr of Klangklang has influence.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
248	Munlipi ...	15	Seventeen miles west of Klangklang.	*See* Route No. 27 ...	Dekarr.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889, 1891, 1892. Was accidentally burnt in 1892. Was engaged in Laawvar attack and fined in guns. The new houses are badly built and villagers show an inclination to abandon village. Is under Lalwe of Klangklang. Camping-ground on spur to south. Water-supply in village bad.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
249	Hriankan ...	70	Seventeen miles west of Klangklang on the east bank of the Laawvar.	*See* Route No. 27 ...	Vanhup; Munteo.

Remarks.—Visited in 1892. Was engaged in attack on the Laawvar and was fined in guns and partially destroyed in 1892, when it was shelled and occupied. Is slightly

stockaded and has defended entrances which are now in ruins. Is commanded from a ridge just beyond and west of the Laawvar. Is under Lalwe of Klangklang. Camping-ground on spur to north where post was held in 1892, or at stream 500 feet below the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
250	Londin ...	20	Between Lonler and Klangpi, 6 miles north-east of Lonler.	From Lonler 6 miles or from Klangklang *viá* Faron about 25 miles.	Lyendum.

Remarks.—Visited in February 1892. Badly built village. Water-supply fair with camping-ground available. Not stockaded. Under Hekarr of Klangklang village. Was formerly much oppressed by the Yahows.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
251	Lonler ...	100	Fifty-five miles east-north-east of Haka *viâ* Klangklang and Munlipi.	*Viâ* Klangklang. *See* Routes Nos. 32 and 29.	No Kyo.

Remarks.—Visited in 1892. A poorly built village on top of a spur in open country. Is commanded from knoll 100 yards south of the village and at long range from Tunzan road. No Kyo is a nephew of Yahwit of Klangklang by a lesser wife. Was concerned in the attack on Lieutenant Stewart in 1888. Fair camping-ground on south of village but water-supply bad. Village is hostile to several Lushai clans. The people follow many of the Lushai customs and store their grain outside the village. Is under Yahwit of Klangklang.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
252	Rawkwa ...	50	Three miles south-west of Tunzan.	From Munlipi by path leading west at 7th mile on road to Tunzan, 11 miles (*see* Route No. 35).	Sandwe; Hron Hrum.

Remarks.—Visited in 1892. Was engaged in Laawvar attack and fined in guns in March 1892. Is strongly posted on a spur running out of the Tao-klang, from which side village is commanded. Water-supply bad and no good camping-ground. A camp might be formed 2 miles from village on Munlipi road at the Buvar. Is under Lalwe of Klangklang.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
253	Salen ...	32	Between Munlipi and Hripi, 13 miles south-west of Twalam.	From Klangklang *via* Twalam 21 miles. From Haka *viâ* Hripi 45 miles (*see* Route No. 34).	Lyenkum.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889 and 1892. Not stockaded. Village is sometimes called Shankal. Camping-ground ½ mile to south of village; good water-supply, also above village on road to Vomkwa. Lyenkum is a brother of Yareng of Kotarr and the village is thus influenced by Haka. There is a dispute about land between Salen and Hripi.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
254	Shimu ...	15	Five miles south-east of Tunzan.	From Haka *via* Shopum, 37 miles. *See* Route No. 29.	Hlwen Tan.

Remarks —Visited in 1892. Water-supply bad and no camping-ground. Troops should camp on Tingvar, 2 miles below village. Village is under Yahwit.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
255	Shopum ...	30	Ten miles north-north-west of Klangklang.	From Haka *via* Lonzert, *see* Route No. 29. From Klangklang by road 10 miles.	Tum Kling; Namhai.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889 and 1892. Was strongly stockaded on north-west side by a double stockade and loop-holed gate, and the sides are protected by a bamboo and branch fence, but all fortifications are now in ruins. The village is on a narrow spur with steep sides; should be attacked from south, on which side it is weakly defended. Water very scarce, but there is plenty of good camping-ground. The village is under Yahwit of Klangklang.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
256	Tao ...	80	Fifty miles from Haka above Fort Tregear road.	*See* Routes Nos. 27, 38 and 37.	Nga Poi.

Remarks.—Visited first in 1889 and frequently since. Was engaged in attack on Laawvar and was fined in guns in 1892; was again fined in 1893 for harbouring Lalwe. There is a large camping-ground 2½ miles from village on the Haka road, and from here ascent to village is difficult. Village slightly stockaded; water-supply bad. Small camping-ground ¾ mile below village. Tao is under Lalwe of Klangklang. There are three small cultivation villages near Tao, which are not permanent, the people sometimes living in Tao and sometimes in these villages. Vomklang is the largest and is 3 miles west of Tao.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
257	Tunzan ..	70	Twelve miles north of Munlipi.	From Haka *via* Lonzert, 37 miles. *See* Routes Nos. 32 and 29.	Sandun.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889 and 1892. Is a wretched bamboo village, built on a saddle, with water-supply in nullahs below. Slightly stockaded; commanded from road from Munlipi. Best camp on the Bovar, 2 miles from village on Munlipi road. Tunzan was engaged in raid on Lieutenant Stewart in 1888 and in the Laawvar attack. Village fined and partially destroyed in 1892. Is under Lalwe of Klangklang. There is a fair camping-ground 400 yards to the north of the village facing east.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
258	Twaylam...	60	Eight miles west of Klangklang.	On Haka-Fort Tregear road. *See* Route No. 27.	Wunkarr.

Remarks.—Visited first in 1889 and frequently since. Was engaged in the Laawvar attack and was fined in guns in 1892. Is slightly stockaded, but commanded from the road. Good camp at stream below village. Wunkarr is Lalwe's uncle. Disarmed in 1895. Stockades are now in ruins.

Villages of the Yokwa Tribe.

Sérial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief
1	2	3	4	5	6
259	Yokwa ...	170	Twenty-nine miles south-south-east of Haka and 13 miles north-east of Thetta.	One mile to the south of the Kan-Haka mule-track, with which it is connetced by several fair Chin paths. *See* Routes Nos. 19 and 46.)	Ratyo, Kokle; Shwehlaing but the following also find place in the village council :—Shabut, Tingehmon, Hran Seo, Yakap, Taungso, Shansi.

Remarks.—Yokwa is the chief village of the tribe. It is fairly well-built on the side of a spur facing north. Water is plentiful and there is a good camping-ground just beiow the village on the north-east side. The village was formerly heavily stockaded, but the fortifications are now in ruins and the village is commanded from the south and at long range from the mule-track on the north side of the Yokwa stream, which is one of the sources of the Nanpathi. Yokwa gets but little tribute from its smaller villages, but collects a somewhat large land-tax, which is paid to individual chiefs and not to the "Ywa Bon." The latter cannot be said to have much influence, but the tribesmen are peaceful and appear to be able to settle their own affairs. The Yokwas feebly resisted the approach of the Chin-Lushai expedition and gave some trouble along the road in 1891. The Yokwas are now on good terms with the Burmans, and by frequent intercourse with them have become in a way more civilized than the other tribes. All the Yokwa villages are of the ordinary type and all the people, except the inhabitants of Lamtok and Rawvan, are "Lais." The Rawvan and Lamtok people are really Chinmès and are called "Torrs" by the "Lais." They are considered a degraded race and their customs are certainly more filthy and repulsive than those of any other Chins. It has sometimes been asserted that they are of the same race as the Haitsi-Lopa people and some of their traditions would appear to bear out this supposition.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
260	Faron, sometimes called Sawvar.	20	On Kan-Haka mule-track, 2 miles north of Rawvan.	*See* Route No. 19. The mule-track runs along the side of the village.	Hran Hlel; Humbe.

Remarks.—Has been frequently visited. Is not stockaded. There is a fair water-supply and plenty of ground suitable for camping. Is especially under the influence of Shabu of Yokwa. The village was accidentally burnt in 1893, but has been rebuilt.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
261	Hrongwin-Kawvar.	40	Five miles north-east of Rawvan.	From Haka *viâ* Rawvan 35 miles or *viâ* Sinkwa 30 miles.	Yaden.

Remarks.—Visited in 1892-93. Kawvar is an offshoot of Hrongwin, about ¼ mile from it. Is entirely under Yokwa influence. Is not stockaded. Water-supply and camping-ground good. Ralwe, son of Te Rwe, a minor Chief of Hrongwin, was hanged for murder at Haka in 1893. Shabut has most influence.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
262	Lamtok ...	20	Five miles south-east of Rawvan.	From Rawvan by road leading south from mule-track, 5 miles.	Sawkaing.

Remarks.—Visited in 1889, when it was destroyed as being the nearest village to the place where Lieutenant Foster was shot. The inhabitants are called Torrs by the Haka, Chins and are of the same race as the Chinmès. Is chiefly under the influence of Nonsco of Yokwa. The road from Gangaw to Rawvan passes through Lamtok. Water plentiful; good camping-ground.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
263	Longtang or Longrang.	10	Four miles south of Yokwa.	From Yokwa 4 miles and from Thetta 10 miles.	Ya-ryit.

Remarks.—The village is under both Yokwa and Thetta influence. There is a blood-feud between Longtang and Bondwa. Tinghmon eats village. Not stockaded; water plentiful; good camping-ground.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Cihef.
1	2	3	4	5	6
264	Lungpo ...	Not yet built.	Eight miles south of Rawvan.	From Yokwa 15 miles.	

Remarks.—Permission to build this village was given in 1892. It is not yet completed. It is under the protection of Seo Pwa, who owns the land upon which it is to be built.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
265	Mesum ...	20	Seven miles east of Rawvan.	From Rawvan 7 miles by good path.	Tang Boi; Hra Err.

Remarks.—Was built by permission in 1893. Is under Ratyo of Yokwa. Only 15 houses have as yet been built. Water is scarce; camping-ground not good.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
266	Pomlan ...	30	Four miles south of Rawvan.	*See* Route No. 31 ...	Ko-ok.

Remarks.—Has been frequently visited Is slightly stockaded, but is commanded from the north. Camping-ground near village is good. Is under the "Ywa Bon" of Yokwa. There is a quarrel between Pomlan and Kapi. Is commanded from all sides except on south-west. The Chin track from Rawvan to Pomlan was improved by us in 1892 and is still open for mule transport.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
267	Pyalon ...	20	Eight miles north-east by east of Hrongwin.	From Yokwa 18 miles *viâ* Hrongwin.	Sanhmon.

Remarks.—Was built by permission in 1893. Under the protection of Ting Hmon of Yokwa. Water plentiful with good camping-ground.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
268	Rawtu or Maika.	35	Three miles south east of Sinkwa.	From Haka *viâ* Sinkwa 15 miles. Fair path.	Yu-ya.

Remarks.—Slightly stockaded. Water-supply and camping-ground plentiful. Pays tribute to both Yokwa and Haka. Kok-kle of Yokwa and Lyen Paung of Haka have most influence.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
269	Rawvan ...	40	On the Kan-Hakâ mule-track, 8 miles south-east of Yokwa.	*See* Route No. 19 ...	Tan-tsin.

Remarks.—Is adjacent to the standing camp. Is not stockaded and is commanded from the north and west. Is under the influence of the "Ywa Bon" of Yokwa. The people are Chinmês and are closely allied to Lamtok. They are called "Torrs" by the "Lais" and are despised by all other Chins.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communication.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
270	Sinkwa ...	60	Thirteen miles east of Haka.	Thirteen miles from Haka on Chin path to Chaungqwa; fair road with water at 8th mile.	Yon Err; Run Non.

Remarks.—Visited in 1890-91. Is slightly stockaded, but is commanded from the Haka path. Water-supply good and small camping-ground inside the stockade on west side of village. The influence of Yokwa is not great. The village pays tribute to Ratyo of Yokwa.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
271	Tinam ...	50	Three miles south of Rawvan.	By path leading south from mule-track.	Yan Hle.

Remarks.—Visited in 1892-93. Is a well-built village, slightly stockaded. Water-supply plentiful and fair camping-ground. Is under the "Ywa Bon" of Yokwa.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
272	Vanklang...	20	Eight miles east of Rawvan.	From Yokwa, 15 miles...	Hrankwe.

Remarks.—Permission was given to found this village in 1891 and it was finished in 1893. Is under the protection of Seopwa of Yokwa. Only 15 houess have been built. Water-supply plentiful with good camping-grounds.

Independent villages.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
273	Aika (Yotun)	120	Ten miles south of Shurkwa.	From Haka 53 miles. From Gangaw *viâ* Hotaw (*see* Route No. 43).	1. Tumseo. 2. Yatkwe.

Remarks.—Village is stockaded and has strongly defended entrances on the north side; is commanded from the Shurkwa road and from the east. Small camping-ground 200 yards south of village on Lotaw road and large camping-ground at stream ½ mile further south. Aika has much influence. Tumseo is connected with the Chiefs of Kapi and Shurkwa by marriage. Tawnlan was founded by Yatkwe, who has influence over that village. Shurkwe of Aika can speak Burmese. Village was partially disarmed in 1895. A small amount of rice is grown.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
274	Belai (Yotun).	5	Seven miles north-west of Lungno.	*See* Route No. 44.	

Remarks.—A group of houses under the Lungno Chiefs, who are responsible.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
275	Bondwa (Lai).	30	Ten miles south-east of Thetta.	*See* Route No. 19, stage 19. Road is fair, distance about 12 miles.	1. Vandwe. 2. Bweseo.

Remarks.—Is under the influence of Yokwa and to a lesser extent that of Thetta. Is indifferently stockaded. Water is scarce and there is no good camping-ground. Vandwe, married the sister of Tirling of Haka and is thus connected with the Haka families. The Bondwas were formerly much addicted to raiding in Burma and have a bad reputation.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
276	Daidin (Yotun).	15	On the borders of the Chinmè country, three marches south-east of Lonswa.	From Gangaw *viâ* Thanbya, 35 miles. From Haka *viâ* Lungno, 120 miles.	The infant son of Kensat.

Remarks.—Village is stockaded and has a blood feud with the Chinmès, by whom it was attacked in 1893 when four men were killed, among them Kensat, whose widow has now the most influence in the village. Several of the people understand Burmese.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
277	Dasum (Shintang)	8	On the Myittha 18 miles south-east of Nabon.	From Tonwa *viâ* Pangvar and Nabon, three marches.	Yakum.

Remarks.—Is in course of construction (1894). Is an offshoot of Tonwa.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
278	Hanta (Shunkla).	80	Thirty-nine miles east-north-east of Haka.	From Haka (*see* Route No.). From Falam (*see* Routes Nos. 24, 40, and 41).	Nikarr.

Remarks.—Village was destroyed in 1889 as a punishment for raiding Sihaung and was again punished in 1890 for a raid on Faron A post was held at Hanta during 1892, but has since been withdrawn. The village is commanded by the mule-track which passes through the top of the village. Lyen Mo of Haka has influence and the Tashons claim authority over the village. The people were formerly much addicted to raiding the small villages near Sihaung.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
279	Hringtan (Yotun).	50	Four miles south-south-east of Rawywa.	From Rawywa 4 miles by a difficult road.	Taungôn.

Remarks.—Village is well stockaded, but is commanded from all sides except the west. Water-supply bad. Was punished in 1893 for joining the Rawywas in opposing troops. Is entirely under the influence of the Rawywa Chiefs.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
280	Kaboi (Yotun).	7	South of the Myittha, 4 miles south of Londwa.	From Londwa 4 miles.	Tanbaing.

Remarks.—An offshoot of Londwa, founded in 1894 by Mun Hai's family. Is entirely under the influence of Londwa.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
281	Kailung (Yotun).	20	Eleven miles north-west of Lungno.	*See* Route No. 44 ...	Lyensoi.

Remarks.—Not well stockaded. Good camping-ground below village on fair-sized stream. Is tributary to Lungno. Partially disarmed (1895).

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
282	Kapi (Lai).	170	Six miles south of Thetta.	*See* Routes Nos. 23 and 46.	Rathu. Lyenkum. Lyenhrang.

Remarks.—Is an important village with much influence. Is protected by a fence and is commanded by the road from Thetta and at Longrang from the Shurkwa road. Fair camping-ground below the village on the Shurkwa road with large stream ¼ mile below the camp. Rathu is brother-in-law to Nunseo, Chief of Paipa, and Lyenkum is betrothed to the daughter of Rungto of Kotarr. Kapi had feuds with Thetta and Klangklang and even now (1894) the Kapis will not go into the Klangklang country although they will go as far as Wantu and Bwe. Wanhnauk can speak Burmese. Rathu is the most useful man to work with. A few Kapi houses have removed to Shingtan, 2 miles to the east. A quantity of hill rice is grown. Partially disarmed (1895).

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
283	Kwahrang (Lawtu).	180	Four miles east of Naring.	*See* Route No. 44 ...	Nikon. Bwehmon.

Remarks.—Village is built on a very steep site and communication inside the village is difficult. Is stockaded on the Naring side and is commanded from the road from Longrang. There is no good camping-ground near the village, but it is possible to camp along the road to Naring about ¾ mile from the village, water in small quantities being found in soaks. Nikon's mother was a Haka girl and his family understand the Haka dialect. The villagers do not trade with Burma. Was partially disarmed (1895).

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
284	Londwa (Yotun).	60	Twenty miles south-south-east of Lotaw on left bank of Myittha.	From Lotaw by bad path, 20 miles. From Lungno, 14 miles, road fair. From Haka *viâ* Shurkwa, Tonwa, Pangvar, and Nabon, seven marches.	Hmunhai.

Remarks.—Is stockaded, but presents no difficulty to attack. Is on bad terms with Tonwa, Lungno, and other villages and formerly paid blackmail to the Hakas. Water-supply plentiful with good camping-grounds. Hmunhai is related to the Chiefs of Aika and Kapi. Village may be reached from Minywa in four marches *viâ* Sabe. Partially disarmed (1895).

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
285	Longrang (Shintan).	150	Ten miles south of Paipa on west bank of the Boinu.	From Shurkwa, crossing Boinu six times, 5 miles, from Gangaw. *See* Route No. 44.	Hlway Hmon. Kwa Hon.

Remarks.—A fairly well built village, but slightly defended, difficult of access from the east, but commanded from the west and from the Kwahrang road. Good camping-ground in cultivation to south-west of village. Water-supply plentiful. The Chiefs are related to Chiefs of Shurkwa and Kapi by marriage. Partially disarmed (1895).

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
286	Lotaw (Yotun).	140	A thousand feet above the Titivar, 10 miles south of Aika and 50 west of Gangaw.	From Haka *see* Route Nos. 22 and 43, from Gangaw *see* Route No. 45.	Taunglyen Kwa Sin. Ta Kum.

Remarks.—Village has stockaded gateways, but is otherwise only protected by a hedge. Is commanded from the Tonwa road, where there is a good camping-ground with plenty of water adjacent to the village fence. A post was held opposite Lotaw above the stream in 1892. Mun Taing, the son of Kwa Sin, was killed in the engagement at Shurkwa in 1892. Village was fined in guns in 1894 for raiding the Chinmès. Lotaw is unfriendly with Lungno. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
287	Lungno (Yotun).	200	Eighteen and a half miles south of Lotaw.	*See* Routes Nos. 43 and 44, also from Tilin *vià* Sinsit, five marches.	Kwa Tin, Ya Lut, Ra Kon (son of Kwa Tin).

Remarks. –Is not stockaded and is commanded at long range from the Lotaw road. Good camping-ground below village, with plentiful water-supply. Kwa Tin is old and Ya Lut is now the most important Chief and is the best to work with. Ning Po, one of Ya Lut's men, speaks Burmese. Visited and disarmed partially in 1895.

Lunkaw, Wetwi, Kailung, Tenshi, Belai, and to a lesser extent Shempi, are under Ya Lut's influence.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
288	Lunhaw (Lai).	20	Fourteen miles south of Thetta.	*See* Route No. 23. The Lunhaw road leaves at 3 miles from Thetta, descends to Rivar and runs up steeply to village	Ra Sum.

Remarks.—Not stockaded; with bad water-supply; camping-ground below village. Is under the influence of both Yokwa and Thetta. Ra Sum is cousin to Ran Dun, Chief of Thetta. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
289	Lunkyin (Yotun).	50	On the west bank of the Boinu, 1,500 feet above the river opposite Aika.	From Aika 3 miles. *See* Route No. 45.	Arrman.

Remarks.—A poor village without influence. Has stockaded gateway and is fenced. The people are timid and keep much to themselves. Mun Kon of Shurkwa has influence. Water-supply good, with camping-ground on the north-west side on the road to Kwa-hrang. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
290	Lunta (Shintang).	70	Fourteen miles north-east of Tonwa.	*See* Route No. 42 for Tonwa, road on is fair path, distance 14 miles; also from Gangaw in two marches.	Ko Twin; Mang Nyai.

Remarks.—Only stockaded at gateways. Water-supply bad; camping-ground below the village on the east side. Small amount of rice available. Is under the influence of Tonwa, and formerly paid blackmail to Shurkwa and Yokwa.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
291	Mawkwa (Shintang).	20	Five miles north-west of Lunta.	*See* Route No. 42 for Tonwa, from which Mawkwa is reached in two marches *viâ* Lunta; path difficult.	Kong Min.

Remarks.—A very poor village, formerly much oppressed by the larger clans. Is badly built. Camping-ground and water-supply fair. Not stockaded; may be dealt with through the Tonwa Chiefs.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
292	Nabôn (Yotun)	25	Sixteen miles south of Pangvar, 4 miles north of Londwa.	From Haka *viâ* Tonwa and Pangvar, 7 marches.	Twan Wak.

Remarks.—Village is not stockaded. There is plenty of good camping-ground, but water is scarce. Small amount of rice available.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
293	Naring— (*a*) Lawnklang. (*b*) Kolun (Lawtu).	 150 130	In the loop of the Boinu, 50 miles south-south-west of Haka.	*See* Routes Nos. 25, 25*a* and 26.	Lyen Dun. Run Nur.

Remarks.—Village is divided into two parts by a ravine, the western portion being called Lawnklang and the southern Kolun. Is the most important village south of Haka. Is strongly posted; the approaches are fortified with deep ditches and rifle-pits, while the village has heavy stockading near gateways. Is best approached by the Haka road, to the east of which the stockading is poor, and from which part the village is commanded. Water-supply is very bad, but a camp may be formed near the northern gateway with water ½ mile away on the Kabon road. Run Nur is brother-in-law to Lyenpaung of Haka, while Lyendun is connected with the Wantu Chiefs. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
294	Paipa (Shintang).	90	On the west bank of the Boinu, 30 miles south of Haka, 1,500 ft. above the river.	From Haka *viâ* Dolinpa camp *see* route No. 23; from Shurkwa 6 miles and from Mongrang 10 miles.	Nun Seo. Kim Mon.

Remarks.—Partially stockaded and best approached from the south. There is no good camping-ground near the village. Is to a small extent under the influence of Yat Hlwe of Kotarr, who is Nun Seo's father-in-law.

There is a small cane bridge, over which one man can pass at a time, across the Boinu below the village. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
295	Paizon (Shintang).	20	On the west bank of the Boinu opposite Shurkwa, 3 miles west.	*See* Route No. 23 ...	Tan Si.

Remarks.—Paizon was in olden times the most important village in the south, but two generations ago it was attacked and destroyed by the Hakas, and the people then founded Shurkwa and Paipa. There is plenty of water and good camping-ground below the village, whence Shurkwa was shelled at 4,000 yards range in 1891. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
296	Panguar (Shintang).	40	Sixteen miles east of Lotaw, 5 miles south of Tonwa.	*See* Route No. 42 for Tonwa. Path from Tonwa is good and crosses several streams; distance 5 miles.	Van Kum.

Remarks.—Is not stockaded. Fair camping-ground above the village on the Lotaw road with good water-supply. Rice in small quantities is available and many of the villagers speak Burmese. Hmunkum of Haka owns the land and has influence. The Burmese name is Pinwa. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
297	Rawa (Yotun)	30	On the south bank of the Myittha, 16 miles south-east of Lungno.	From Lungno 16 miles and from Gangaw, *viâ* Thanbya, 5 marches.	Mang Lyen.

Remarks.—Is not stockaded. Water supply fair, but camping-ground indifferent. Was founded by the relations of Yatkwe of Aika about ten years ago. Partially disarmed in 1895. Mang Lyen is related by marriage to the Thetta Chief.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
298	Rawva (Yotun)	40	Six miles south of Naring, crossing the Boinu.	*See* Route No. 26 ...	Yo Tung. Da Sim.

Remarks.—Well situated and slightly stockaded. Water-supply good with fair camping-ground below the village on the Naring road. Is under the influence of Rawywa and Naring. Da Sim is connected with the Naring Chief Run Nur by marriage. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
299	Rawywa (Yo-tun).	180	Eleven miles south of Naring	*See* Routes Nos. 26 and 44.	Da Kum. Kwa Som. He Sin.

Remarks.—An important village and formerly had much influence. Was disarmed and severely punished in 1894 for an attack on a party from Naring. Da Kum was imprisoned with his father Hnawsein, who in attempting to escape died of starvation, while Da Kum was recaptured and released in 1895 on payment of 50 guns. Village is stockaded on the north face and is best approached through the cultivation on the north-west road from Rawva. Camping-ground with plenty of water below the village on the Satawu road or immediately above the centre village using village leads.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
300	Rumshe (Yo-tun).	20	Six miles south-west of Rawywa	From Rawywa, 6 miles crossing stream 20 feet broad, fair road.	Ta Seo.

Remarks.—An offshoot of Rawywa, to which it is subordinate. Water and camping-ground available.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
301	Sanguar (Lai)	10	Between Lunta and Burma.	From Gangaw 18 miles, and from Tonwa in two marches.	Tang Ling.

Remarks.—Founded five years ago by Kapi and Lunta ; slightly stockaded. There is plenty of camping-ground, but water-supply is limited. Tonwa Chiefs have influence. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
302	Satawn (Yo-tun).	60	Eighteen miles east of Lotaw on road to Rawywa.	*See* Route No. 44 ...	Tatso.

Remarks.—A poorly built village, stockaded at gateways on north-east face. Is commanded by the road from Lotaw. Fair camping-ground with water from village; water leads above the village on the Rawva road, also at stream ½ mile below the village. Tatso is related to Munkon of Shurkwa. The village is sometimes called Taungshaung, which is the Burmese name. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
303	Sawthi (Yotun)	10	Three miles west of Rawywa.	From Rawywa crossing stream, 15 feet wide, fair road, 3 miles.	Ya Kwit.

Remarks.—Entirely under the influence of Rawywa; is not stockaded and has a good water-supply; good camping-ground on north of the village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
304	Shannaw (Yo-tun).	25	Six miles south of Rawywa.	From Rawyw acrossing severa streams, path not good, 6 miles.	Eng Kyin.

Remarks.—Under Rawywa. Poorly built village, slightly stockaded. Has fair water-supply, but site is steep and there is no good camping-ground.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
305	Shempi (Yotun).	60	Four miles north-east of Lungno, 17 miles south of Lotaw.	By the Lungno-Lostaw road 15 miles; (*see* Route No. 13); thence by path leading south-east, 2 miles.	Ain Ton. Le Kya.

Remarks.—Is stockaded, but is commanded at long range from the Lotaw road. Water-supply plentiful with plenty of good camping-ground. Is influenced by the Lungno Chiefs. Partially disarmed in 1895. There is a great deal of trading between Shempi and Burma.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
306	Shirklai (Yotun).	150	Six miles west-north-west of Lotaw.	From Lotaw 5 miles. *See* Route No. 44.	Maung Baw Taing Baing.

Remarks.—A well built and well-to-do village. Is not stockaded and is easily accessible from the south-west Good camping-ground on large stream, ½ mile below the village and small camping-ground on west face using village water leads. Taing Baing speaks Burmese and is a useful man for work in the south. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
307	Shirshi (Yotun).	20	Two miles east of Satawn on road to Shirklai.	*See* Route No. 44 ...	Munpu.

Remarks.—Not stockaded. A poor and unimportant village. Small camping-ground on Satawn road with indifferent water-supply.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chiefs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
308	Shurgnen (Lawtu).	150	Five miles south-east of Aibur.	*See* Route No. 26 ...	Hwon Mong. Tai Kok.

Remarks.—A poor village on a very steep site. Heavily stockaded and difficult of access from the north, but undefended on the south. The road from Haka commands the village. Camp at stream below village on road to Aibur is confined and much commanded and road from it up to village is impassable to animals. The villagers never visit Burma and know nothing of the country round them. Partially disarmed in 1895. There are some curious legends attached to Shurgnen about the previous visit of a white army.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chiefs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
309	Shurkwa (Shintang).	200	Forty miles south of Haka.	*See* Routes Nos. 22, 23, and 42.	Munkon; Lyen Se.

Remarks.—Strongly posted village, but commanded by the road from Haka. Northern entrance heavily stockaded. Southern portion of village undefended. Village may be flanked on the western face. Surrendered after resistance in 1890-91. Attacked a party of troops in 1892 and suffered a severe defeat. Three-fourths of the village was burnt during the action, Vitang, one of the Chiefs, killed, and Munkon, the other, captured. Munkon was imprisoned and ransomed for 50 guns in 1894.

No good camping-ground near the village, where water is very scarce. A camp may be formed on grassy spur amongst pine-trees ½ mile west of the village, with water 300 feet below in nullahs on north-east face. There is a good camping-ground 2½ miles from the village on the road to Tonwa. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
310	Sinsit (Yotun).	30	Five miles south of Rawa.	From Lungno *viâ* Rawa, two marches by fair path, or from Gangaw *viâ* Tanbya, 35 miles.	Sa Rawk.

Remarks.—Slightly stockaded. The water-supply is very limited. Good ground for camping below the village. The Kapi Chiefs have influence. Many of the villagers speak Burmese.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
311	Tangaw (Lawtu).	150	Four miles north of Naring.	From Naring 4 miles, good path, or from Shurkwa *viâ* Paizon, 20 miles; fair path.	Taung Lyng.

Remarks.—Is strongly posted, but is not stockaded, except at gateway, on western face. Is best approached by the Paizon road, whence the village is commanded. Camping-ground on the north side with plenty of water. Taung Lyng is related to Yathlwe of Kotarr; Nikwe of Kotarr has also influence. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
312	Tawlang (Yotun).	6	Eighteen miles south-west of Lungno.	From Lungno crossing high range, 18 miles, or from Rawywa 15 miles.	Kai Yaung.

Remarks.—Was formerly a village of some 30 houses, but continued attacks by the Chinmès have caused many people to leave the site. Is under the influence of the Aika Chiefs. Partially disarmed in 1895.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
313	Tenshi (Yotun).	30	Twenty miles south of Lungno.	From Lungno crossing Myittha, 20 miles, and from Tilin in five marches.	Lo Bwa.

Remarks.—Is not stockaded. Good camping-grounds with plenty of water. Has blood feuds with the Chinmès. Is under the Lungno Chiefs.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
314	Thetta (Lai)	180	Eighteen miles south of Haka.	*See* Routes Nos. 23, 31, 46.	Ran Dun, Van Dun (Wun Dwin), Tan Ling Tir Kwe.

Remarks.—Village was formerly of much importance. Successfully resisted troops in 1890, but afterwards surrendered. Was totally disarmed in 1895. The approaches from

the north were once heavily stockaded, but the east face of the village is unguarded. Village is commanded by artillery fire from Haka road and also from spur to the west. A camp for a small force may be made above village with limited water-supply in nullahs ½ mile to west. A large force should camp immediately below the village. Ran Dun has been appointed Chief by Government. A small amount of rice is available. The village is sometimes called Shûkta by the Hakas.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
315	Tonwa (Shintang).	140	Fifteen miles south-east of Shurkwa.	*See* Route No. 42 ...	Nun Kon, Sa Boi, Tir Kaw.

Remarks.—Not stockaded and is commanded by the road from Lotaw. The water-supply is bad, but a small camp can be formed inside the village between two small wells. A large force should come on west side of village on top of narrow spur between two small streams. A small amount of rice available. Several of the villages speak Burmese. Formerly paid blackmail to the Yokwas whose claims to the land have been disallowed. Partially disarmed in 1895. Is sometimes called Dongvar.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
316	Vanhna (Lai).	100	Seventeen miles east of Haka.	*See* Route No. 20 ...	Van Hnyin.

Remarks.—Is defended by a fence and is commanded from a spur to the east of the village which may be reached from the Haka road, and which forms a good camping-ground with a plentiful water-supply. The villagers formerly produced ironwork but the industry is dying out as trade with Burma increases. There is a small rope-bridge across the Nanpathi, below Vanhna, on the road to Firthi. The Burmese call the village Wun-hla.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
317	Wetui (Yotun).	15	Six miles north-west of Lungno.	From Lungno 6 miles by good path.	Ya Sum.

Remarks.—Not stockaded. Water-supply plentiful with fair camping-ground. Under the influence of Ya Lut of Lungno.

Thado or Kuki villages belonging to Manipur and lying immediately north of the Chin Hills.

				Houses.
1. Bwankwa	...	...	...	40
2. Lormpi ...	...	...	...	70
3. Kainzoi ...	...	...	...	60
4. Kobaw ...	...	...	...	6
5. Kwunkam	...	...	...	50
6. Kwunum	...	...	...	27
7. Nawshel	...	...	...	25
8. Saivum ...	...	...	...	40
9. Shimwel	...	...	...	20
10. Sinnum	...	...	...	30
11. Twelbung	...	...	...	20
		Total	...	388

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
318	Bwankwa or Lunya.	40	On south of plain of Manipur.	*See* Routes Nos. 2 and 3	Vum Ka. Shuim.

Remarks.—People Thados of Mang Vum family. Village tributary to Lormpi. Chief is brother of the Lormpi Chief. Elevation is 4,100 feet, 2 miles west of village, 2,000 feet drop to bed of Manipur village. Water insufficient for large party at village. Kana stream 3 miles north-north-west of village in plains. Village lies on hills immediately above Manipur plain. Bwankwa to Shuganu is 21 miles north. Little rice procurable at village. Village commanded from high ground on the north. The Chiefs of the following villages are brothers,—Bwankwa, Lormpi, Twelbung, Shimwel, and Sinnum. Bwankwa surrendered eight guns at Tiddim in 1894.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
319	Lormpi or Mombee.	70	On south of plain of Manipur.	*See* Route No. 2 ...	Nulshun.

Remarks.—People Thados of Mang Vum family. Nulshun rules, besides Lormpi, Bwankwa, Kwunum, Shimwel, Twelbung, Sinnum, and Kobaw. Village lies 12 miles due east of Howbi peak and 6 miles west of crest of the Tang range. Water plentiful. Elevation 5,000 feet. Village is reached from the Tapai (Chakpi) river in 1½ hours. Village strongly placed and difficult to carry without loss. Due north and close by is the Orlu peak, a prominent feature. From the village, Saivum, Nawshel, Shimwel, Bwankwa, and Kobaw are seen. Village called Mombee by Manipuris. Village is repeatedly mentioned in early chapters of this volume. Lormpi surrendered 14 guns at Tiddim in 1894.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
320	Kainzoi ...	60	East of Tang range; 18 miles west of Wituk in Kabaw.	By Chin path from Wituk, or from Hianzan, or from Lormpi.	Tunglin.

Remarks.—People Thados of the Vun Tam and Vun Lu families. Closely related to Hianzan village. Village subordinate to Manipur. Village lies 18 miles west of Wituk in the Kabaw valley. No water on road between Kainzoi and foot of hills on Wituk road. Village lies north of the Tuivang stream, which enters Burma at Auktaung and south of the Tuidim or Tiddim, which enters Burma at Wituk. Headman speaks Manipuri. Village surrendered 14 guns to Chin officials in 1894. *See* Route No. 6 to Lenacot, Route 7 to Hianzan, then ascend Molbem peak, and cultivations surrounding village are visible to north-east.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
321	Kobaw ...	6	North-east of Lormpi.	Chin path from Lormpi...	Pow Shun.

Remarks.—People Thados subordinate to Nulshun of Lormpi and tributary to Manipur. Village visible from Lormpi lying to the north-east. Surrendered one gun at Tiddim in 1894.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
322	Kwunkam...	50	West of Kainzoi on eastern slope of Tang.	From Wituk 18 miles to Kainzoi west and 6 miles west to village, or by Chin path from Lormpi.	Savum.

Remarks.—People Thados of Vam Lu family. Water obtained from water-holes only at the village. Village lies west of Kainzoi, at a distance of 6 miles. The Kainzoi and Kwunkam cultivations touch each other and between the two villages the Tuidim and Ompalui streams are crossed. Paddy is grown by both villages. Savum formerly lived at Dimpi near Hianzan; he is a fat old man and claims that his father accompanied Captain Pemberton on his tours in 1834. His ancestors lived at "Panchin," the group of five villages known as Pinsin to the Shans.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
323	Kwunum and Linkang.	27	Eight and half miles by road from Lenacot north.	*See* Route No. 2. Along the road from Lenacot to Manipur for 6½ miles and then 2 miles east and a little south. Village on Kana stream.	Man Sun and Man Shim.

Remarks.—People Thados, tributary to Manipur and subordinate to Nulshun of Lormpi. Village until 1892 was on main road to Manipur. It has now been shifted 2 miles east on to the headwaters of the Kana stream. Village not visible from the road. Village lies directly under and to the west of Katong Peak, 7,837 feet, from the eastern face of which the Tuinan stream originates, which is the longest source of the Tapai or Chakpi river. From the western face of hill the Kana stream takes its source. Kwunum to Bwankwa is 16 miles. The Chiefs are brothers and are second cousins of Nulshun of Lormpi. Present village is divided into Kwunum, 20 houses, and Linkang, seven houses. Villages 500 yards apart. Village surrendered six guns at Tiddim in 1894.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
324	Nawshel ...	25	South-west of Lormpi.	*See* Route No. 2 to Manipur. Branch off at Chakpi river to Lormpi and thence to village.	...

Remarks.—Villagers are Thados and Yos mixed, tributary to Manipur and subordinate to Lormpi. Water close to village in small stream. Village visible from Lormpi.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
325	Saivum or Saibum.	40	South-west of Lormpi.	*See* Route No. 2 to Chakpi stream; thence to Lormpi, thence to village.	Tom Ku.

Remarks.—People Thados; village visible from Lormpi on the south-west. Surrendered three guns at Tiddim in 1894.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
326	Shimwel ...	20	To the east of road to Manipur and south-west of Lormpi.	*See* Route No. 2 ...	Tung Shua.

Remarks.—People Thados and Mangvums. Village tributary to Manipur and subordinate to Lormpi. Chief is brother to Nulshun of Lormpi. Village split off from Lormpi. Water procurable at village from wells dug in a stream, which is usually nearly dry. No running water. People grow rice.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
327	Sinnum (site in the Chin Hills, but people now living temporarily across the border).	30	On Tiddim-Manipur road.	*See* Routes Nos. 2 and 6...	Ton Ko Lun.

Remarks.—People Thados. Chief is brother of Nulshun of Lormpi. Village strongly situated and defended with ditches and stockades, which commence 1 mile on north and south side of village. Village attacked and burnt by Yahows in May 1891. The 38 captives were recovered by us. Fourteen Thados and nine Yahows and Whenohs were killed in the fight. The site of Sinnum is in the Chin Hills, but the people are now living on the right bank of the Yangdung stream and therefore in Manipur territory. They are still called Sinnum people after their Chin Hill village. Water at Sinnum lies on east and west of village, that on west side being the nearer.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
328	Twelbung...	20	South of Lormpi.	Route No. 2 ...	Tunkapow.

Remarks.—People Thados. Tunkapow is a brother of Nulshun; he is a very fine old man and well disposed. Water is procurable close to and south of village in a small stream. Village surrendered nine guns to us in 1894; village lies on the west of the Tang range and south of Lormpi; is connected with Kulin, Lormpi, and Bwankwa by Chin paths.

Villages of the Yo tribe which lie north of the Chin Hills boundary and which are under Manipur.

		Houses.
1.	Bweltung	10
2.	Chenglam	50
3.	Chilpi	20
4.	Kwunkai	10
5.	Lenkut	50
6.	Loibwel	8
7.	Mulam	60
8.	Nabu	10
10.	Savum	...
11.	Tanvum	130
12.	Tunkwa	30
13.	Tunzan	60
14.	Twidam	60
15.	Twitum	10
16.	Vanglai	40
	Total	548

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
329	Bweltung	10	Village is seen lying to the north from the Kailam range.	Road from Moirang ...	...

Remarks.—Yo tribe, living north of Sumkamkwa, subordinate to Manipur.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
330	Chenglam	50	Three and a half miles west of Howbi peak on a road which leads from Twidam to Chenglam.	*See* Route No. 3 ...	Howkaman.

Remarks.—People Yos; migrated from the Chin Hills in 1880; their old village Chenglam was 26 miles north of Tiddim on the Manipur road. The present village, before 1892, paid no tribute to Manipur, being a "sepoy village," whose duty it was to keep the Manipur thanas informed of the approach of Sokte raiding parties. Cattle and rice abundant. Village is 3½ miles west of Twidam and 5 miles from the Tuita stream. Village divided into two. Water is obtainable by following up a nullah close to village and which cuts the road; water not sufficient for mules.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
331	Chilpi ...	20	West of Bwankwa on right bank of Manipur river.	Route No. 3 to Twidam.	Vumyahow.

Remarks.—People tributary to Manipur: village in plain view from Bwankwa.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
332	Kwunkai ...	10	South-west of Twidam.	Route No. 3 to Twidam.	Tum kitang and Hemyahow.

Remarks.—Yos. of Manlum family; villagers migrated from Twelpi, the upper portion of Howchinkup's village Tunzan. This village, together with Twitum and Nabu, form a group of 30 houses south-west of Twidam and easily visible from Howbi peak.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
333	Lenkut ...	50	...	Route No. 3 to Chenglam.	Twungvil.

Remarks.—Close to Chenglam and in plain view from there. People Yos.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
334	Loibwel ...	8	West of Manipur river and north of road from Twidam to Bwankwa.	Route No. 3 to Bwankwa and then as described below.	Unlyin.

Remarks.—Yos, formerly lived at Pultum near present Mwelpi; moved to present site six years ago. Village lies north of a line drawn from Bwankwa to Twidam. To reach village cross Manipur river west of Bwankwa and go up Lipi stream 3 miles and then follow path going due north.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
335	Mulam ...	60	...	See Route No. 3 ...	Powkolyin.

Remarks.—People Yos. Village lies half-way between Twidam and Chenglam and 1 mile south of the road. It is in plain view from Twidam and also from Howbi peak.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
336	Nabu ...	10	...	...	...

Remarks.—See Kwunkai.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief
1	2	3	4	5	6
337	Savum ...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.—North of Loibwel, east and slightly north of Howbi peak.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
338	Tanvum ...	130	Between Tan Kwa and Toonvum.	*See* Route No. 3 ...	Shwenkatung.

Remarks.—People Yos; village divided into three parts. Ninzatung, a Kanhow who was sent to Burma with Howchinkup in 1891, left Tunzan in 1892 and started a village close to Tanvum. Water plentiful at the larger villages and between them and Ninzatung's village (500 yards). The Chief of Tanvum is said to be the most important Yo Chief. Rice and cattle plentiful at village. Four miles from Tanvum down a steep hill is the Tuila, a large stream.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
339	Tunkwa ...	30	...	*See* Route No. 3 ...	Luntang.

Remarks.—People Yos, who migrated from Tunkwel near Tiddim (our post). Village strongly situated. Water scarce. Village 4 miles from the Twita stream and 3 miles from Tunzan. One mile from Tunkwa on the Tunzan side there is a stream of water. It should be remembered that the Zezaw stream is brackish and unfit to drink and that parties must rely on the Tuita river and the Tunzan water-supply. Rice and cattle are plentiful.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
340	Tunzan ...	60	...	*See* Route No. 3 ...	Twunkalet.

Remarks.—People Yos; village is strongly placed and well stockaded: besides the village stockades there were others barring the approaches in 1892. Tanvum is visible from here to the south. Cattle and rice procurable.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
341	Twidam ...	60	...	*See* Route No. 3 ...	Kinang.

Remarks.—People Yos; descendants of Manlum. The village lies directly under Howbi peak; village founded in 1877; people moved first from Pumtang in the Kanhow tract to Shwimpi near Imphal, then to Sanching, then to Wnmpiel, and then to Tuyan, and finally to Twidam. Lots of water within ½ mile of village, but very little at the village itself. Rice in small quantities procurable. Howbi Peak, the prominent landmark, is 6,278 feet. The Kanhow column cut "1892" on the highest tree on the peak.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
342	Twitum ...	10	...	...	...

Remarks.—See Kwunkai.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
343	Vanglai ...	40	...	*See* Route No. 3 ...	...

Remarks.—People Yos, subordinate to Manipur; village lies 6 miles north-north-east of Tunkwa and is seen just after leaving the Zezaw stream to ascend the Tunkwa hill.

Villages of the Nwitè tribe subordinate to Manipur.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
344	Losow or Losao.	300	North of Lunglen and south of the high peak of Kailam.	Routes Nos. 2 and 6 to Lenacot; Route No. 3 to within view of village; Route No. 14 for another way.	Laltwel.

Remarks.—People are Nwitès who 20 years ago were living in the Chin Hills and who within the memory of man had large villages around the present post of Tiddim. There are also about 100 households of the Vaipe tribe in the village as well as many Soktes who fled from the right bank of the Manipur river, chiefly from Kaptyal, during the expedition of 1892-93. Laltwel spent five months in the Fort White quarter-guard in 1892 and until the village surrendered its Burman slaves. Village is powerfully placed. It is best approached from Manipur. There are three routes from Tiddim: the first as above through Tunzan, Lenacot, Twidam and Sumkamkwa; the second is to Tunzan, Lenacot, cross the Manipur river at the Yangdung's mouth, and proceed west in latitude 24° to Lunglen hill; thence village is visible. There is also a road direct from the Sokte villages on the right bank of the river, but, although good for individuals, it is very arduous for troops and transport as water is scarce and off the road at considerable distances. Losow is armed and must be considered dangerous until disarmed like all the Northern Chin villages south of it. Village is subordinate to Manipur; many of the inhabitants speak Manipuri and many were present at the massacre of British officers in Manipur in 1891.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
345	Shelbu ...	100	...	...	Tunkai.

Remarks.—One day's march from Sumkam's village.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
346	Sumkamkwa.	80	Marked "Tonglong" on map; west of Kailam.	Routes Nos. 2 and 6 ...	Sumkam.

Remarks.—People Nwités; village also called "Ting Tam" and "Tornglorng." The people are known by the Chins as "Nwitè," or "Malte," or "Tornglorngte"; tributary to Manipur. Sumkam died in 1893. Village is 147½ miles from Fort White by above tortuous.

route, and distances are probably 5 per cent. over-estimated; elevation of village 3,750; village easily attacked, being badly situated and no defences. Water lies to east and below village; two small streams sufficient for large force. In approaching village the Orbu stream and a small stream which enters it from the Tornvum side are exceedingly nasty places and would be easily defended by Nwitès. Mountain guns on mules have been taken to this village. Sumkam was son of Nokatung, the unfortunate Chief of Mwelpi, and his two brothers are now living at Losow.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of houses.	Situation.	Communications.	Name of resident Chief.
1	2	3	4	5	6
347	Tornvum ...	20	...	*See* Routes Nos. 2 and 6	Tornvum.

Remarks.—Nwitès. A miserable village with nasty approaches, a bad nullah on the east and a steep khud on the west. Water in nullah. Nullah is stockaded and spiked. Village in 1892 was subordinate to Sumkam. Rice and cattle obtainable.

Other villages which cluster round Sumkamkwa are—

(1) Nalzang, 15 houses.
(2) Vokbwel, 10 houses.
(3) Muntaw, 15 houses.
(4) Numkai, 20 houses.
(5) Kotak, 30 houses.
(6) Kwatung, 10 houses.

PART IV.

ROAD REPORTS.

PART IV—Road Reports.

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ROUTE No. 1.

From Tiddim					Through the Nwengal country.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Laikerm ford ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	River ... Stream ...	General direction north-west. The path leaves Tiddim on the north-west of post and continues in this direction for the greater part of the road. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tiddim a good stream of water is met with, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles further on the village of Lailo is passed. Up to this period the descent of the road has been gradual and the path good passing through cultivation. Leaving Lailo village the path tends to a more westerly direction and at a steep gradient descends to the Manipur river. The last 2 miles of the road is bad, being completely overgrown with undergrowth and the path is very slippery and quite unsuited for mules. The river is fordable by the Laikerm ford. A good camping-ground is found on the opposite side of the river. Distance of march $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
2	Tongshiel ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	9	None ...	Leaving the river camp at Laikerm ford, the road goes almost due north and skirts along the river-bank for 400 yards; it then takes a north-westerly direction and ascends at a steep gradient for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The path, although steep, is good and free from undergrowth. From here the path winds in a northerly direction till the village of Tongshiel is reached. The village is small and has only been built within the last 18 months; thick jungle surrounds it, which will in time be cleared away by the villagers. A good camping-ground is found on south of village.
3	Mwial ...	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	Three ...	General direction of road south-west. Leaving the village on the south-east side the path ascends at once and continues ascending for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, after which it turns sharply to the south-west and becomes fairly level. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile after leaving Tongshiel the path leading to Chim-pi-koot and Tungyan villages is passed on the west side.*

* The road to Chim-pi-koot is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. After leaving Tongshiel on the south-east the path continues in this direction for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; it then turns off sharp to the west and winding round the spur on the north side descends gradually to the village. The road is not practicable for mule transport. (Tungyan need not be noted as the villagers shortly return to Losow village.)

ROUTE No. 1—continued.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
					The road continues level for ½ mile, passing through a forest of pine trees, it then descends for 1½ mile, still keeping in a south-westerly direction, and crosses the Twi-chin stream, which is fairly large. Crossing this stream the path winds in a south-easterly direction and is flat for 100 yards, when the Mawlwi stream is crossed. The path now ascends at a steep gradient and turns almost due south for ½ mile. Here it winds to the south-west and the ascent becomes more gradual, and at 4½ miles from Tongshiel village the hamlet of Unkwun is passed on the west of the road. Unkwun consists of 10 houses and is unstockaded. Leaving this village, the road ascends at a very gradual gradient and in a southerly direction till the Twuk-loo spur (an offshoot of the Imbukklang range) is crossed. From here the village of Mwial is sighted lying to the south-west. The road winds in a westerly direction, on the south of the Twuk-loo spur, and at a graduald escent reaches the village, crossing a small stream of water a few hundred yards from the village. The village consists of 40 houses and is not stockaded. A good camping-ground is found on the north side of the village near a fairly good supply of water. The road on the whole is very fairly good, and appears to be well used, judging from the well-beaten nature of the path, and with little trouble should be practicable for mules.
4	Laitwi ...	3½	19½	Three ...	Leaving Mwial on the south-east side, the road descends immediately for ½ mile, when the Do-lwi, a large stream with a splendid supply of water, is met. Crossing this stream, the road turns sharply due east and ascends a cliff for about 150 yards. This portion of the road in its present state would make mule transport impossible. The road after this ascends more gradually and at 1¼ miles from Mwial the Tar-san stream is crossed, with but little water in it during the cold weather. The road still-keeping an easterly direction, ascends, but at a more gradual gradient, for ½ miles. It then

					winds in a southerly direction till the Mu-shiel spur is crossed, at a distance of little over 3 miles from Mwial. From here Laitwi village is seen nestling on the south of the spur and about ½ mile off. The road descends direct to it at a fairly steep gradient. Laitwi consists of 100 houses. The village is separated into two portions, the smaller portion lying about 200 yards north-east of the main portion. The village is not stockaded and very good camping-grounds are found on the north-west and north-east of village with a plentiful supply of water.
5	Shelpe ...	7	26½	Six ...	Leaving the village on the west side, the road ascends for a short distance, the ascent being small. The path then turns north-west and for some distance is very fairly level; it then descends, but rises again and becomes level, passing through cultivated fields. Two miles after leaving Laitwi the Ne-shiel stream is crossed; from here the path ascends gradually for about ¼ mile, then descends again to the Kwai and Shiel-lum streams, which lie within a few yards of each other. Up to this the general direction of the road has been north-west, and the path good and fairly level; from this the path ascends for a few hundred yards, turns off sharply due west, and descends at a steep gradient to the Kwo-mwel stream, in which a good supply of water is found. The road down the descent is by no means good and would be difficult for mule transport. After crossing the Kwo-mwel stream the road ascends for a short distance and leaves on its east a small hamlet of houses, which belongs to Shelpe village; it then winds south-west and keeping fairly level reaches the village of Shelpe, crossing on the road the Darle and Tehe streams, in both of which a good supply of water is found. The village consists of 67 houses, and a good camping-ground is found on east of village near a plentiful supply of water. The road is on the whole fairly good and could with a little trouble be made practicable for mules.
6	Kaptyal ...	7	33½	Five ...	Kaptyal can be reached from Laitwi by a direct road, the length of which is 5 miles; the road previously taken is by a circuituous road through Shelpe. The road from Shelpe to Kaptyal leaves the village on the east and crossing the Tarnlwi stream ascends for a short distance, winding in a north-easterly direction, and crosses the Nar-tung stream. It now becomes fairly level, passing through thick kaing grass, which makes marching difficult, branches off due east, and at 1½ miles after leaving the village a small settlement of houses which is detached from the main village of Shelpe is passed on the south of the road. A short distance further on the Shwungtun stream is crossed and the road from here commences a gradual descent, passing through the old site of Shelpe, burnt in 1893, after leaving

ROUTE No. 1—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
					which the path descends at a steep gradient to the Hwe-lwi stream, which is crossed $4\frac{1}{3}$ miles from Shelpe. Crossing the stream, in which there is a large supply of water, the road tends to the north-east and rises very rapidly till the top is reached; it then takes an easterly direction and passing through very thick tall grass winds gradually into Kaptyal, the last $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles of the road being fairly level. The present village of Kaptyal is situated in an exposed spot and the villagers contemplate removing to the old site which was destroyed in 1893. A good camping-ground on south of village, but water-supply poor. The village consists of 70 houses and is not stockaded.
7	Shwungzan ...	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$39\frac{1}{4}$	Seven ...	Leaving Kaptyal on the south-east the road rises gradually till the ridge on south of village is crossed at 1 mile from the village; after crossing the ridge at a spot where various animals' skulls and carved figures are stuck up, the path turning to the south-west descends for $\frac{1}{3}$ mile to the Parm-koot and Vanyan streams which lie close together, crossing which the road continues fairly level to the Kaptyal stream, which is crossed above old site of Kaptyal village (burnt in 1893). From here it rises for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and crossing a small spur it descends gradually to the Shwung-sow stream, crossing which it becomes fairly level for about 1 mile. It then descends to the Lwito stream, and rising crosses the Heal-ze stream, which lies a short distance from the Lwi-to. Mules can cross the stream, but the opposite side is steep and would necessitate the loads being taken off and carried; the path now rises till the top of the ridge is reached, and it then winds along the top of the ridge for 300 yards, then falls gradually into the village of Shwungzan. Just before entering the village a large stream is crossed; an excellent bridge spans this stream and is suitable for foot traffic. Mules can cross higher up. The village consists of 50 houses. Good camping-grounds are found on north, south, and west of village with plentiful supply of water.

8	Hele ...	5	44¼	Two streams ...	General direction of path south-west. Leaving the village the road rises steadily and a nullah is crossed about 200 yards from the village. The path continues rising, but is good, the country being open. A mile from Shwungzan another nullah is crossed and the path continues to rise for another ¼ mile, and then crossing the ridge on south-west ascends rapidly for some distance, then goes along the flat for ½ mile, when it begins to fall again easily for another ¾ mile, and again becoming level it passes through old Hele village, which was burnt in 1893. Leaving the old site the road still continuing south-west descends at a very gradual gradient to the Sartang stream, which is crossed at 4¾ miles from Shwungzan and 1½ miles from old village of Hele. Crossing this stream by means of a wooden bridge, the path turning south ascends ¼ mile at a steep slope into village. Hele consists of 40 houses, but has two small settlements situated to north and west of main village, which brings the total number of houses up to 60. A good camping-ground on north of village and water-supply good.
9	Shwumpe ...	4	48¼	Five streams ...	Retracing back over last stage for 2 miles, the path leading off to Shwumpe is found about ½ mile on the Shwungzan side of the old site of Hele. The track then runs eastwardly along side of ridge; the path is good, but is overgrown with undergrowth; crosses four small streams after leaving old site of Hele with very little water in them. Shwumpe consists of 50 houses, and a good camping-ground is found above the village near the road, and with a good supply of water close by.
10	Paiyan ...	5½	53¾	None ...	Leaving Shwumpe village on the north side the track passing through cultivated fields is good and suitable for mules, and continues so for 4½ miles. The ridge lying on west of Paiyan is then crossed, and the track taking a north-easterly direction descends at a steep gradient into Paiyan village. Paiyan village consists of 50 houses and is separated into two parts, which lie a short distance from each other. From Paiyan road leads to Fort White or to Tiddim: the road to Tiddim is the shorter, being only a two-days' march, leaves Paiyan on the east and crosses the Hwel-zun ford, which lies south-east of Paiyan, then ascends to Saiyan, distance of march being 8 miles. The road then leaves Saiyan and ascends to the Government road (Tiddim-Dimlo), which lies above Saiyan; thence to Tiddim. Distance of march 8 miles. From Paiyan to Fort White the road crosses the Manipur river at the Hwel-zun ford and ascends to Darbon. Distance of march 7 miles. Continuing the road descends and crosses the Nattan stream, and ascending through old Pombar village reaches Toklaing. Distance of march 8 miles. From here Fort White is easily reached by the mule road in 7½ miles.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Tiddim					To Manipur.
No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
	Tiddim ...	...	...	......	Elevation 5,100 feet. Leaving the post and passing through the rifle-range the road ascends gently till 1¼ miles, when it runs along the crest of the hills, passing through forest. At 1¾ miles it rounds a knoll on its left and descends. At 4¾ miles the descent becomes very steep, and the road branches off east to Lailui, reaching village in 2½ miles.
		6¼	...	Bialtong stream (fordable).	Crosses a stream which joins the Manipur river a few hundred yards down to the left. Bed gravel, 30 feet broad, contains 14 inches of water, current rapid. The right bank is high and commands the left. There is sufficient level ground on the left bank to form a camp. Elevation 2,000 feet. On up a very steep ascent over wooded hills. Track is cut in the hillside. It then descends and at 7¾ miles reaches level ground on the left bank of the river.
		7¾	...	Manipur river (bridged).	Crosses the river by a temporary bridge* 58 yards in length and 5 feet broad. It is formed of timber supported on piles of stones sunk in the river-bed; roadway 2 feet 6 inches above the water, which flows with a rapid current and is full of deep holes and rocks. Proceed along the right bank of the river.
		8¼	...	Manipur river (bridged).	Re-cross the Manipur river by another and similar bridge.* Both bridges are below the flood-level and therefore only temporary. Mules can find their way up the left bank and thus avoid the necessity of the double passage. Keep along the river's left bank close to its bed. At 10¾ miles the track ascends steeply and goes over the face of a shaly slip by a path cut in it 90 feet above the river bed, to which there is precipitous descent; then down

					and alongside of the river. At 12 miles cross a streamlet. At 14¼ miles cross two dry stream beds in succession and reach camp.
					Time 5¾ hours.
1	Camp ...	14½	14½	......	A camping-ground on the left bank of the Manipur river, situated on level ground a few hundred yards in length and overlooked on all sides by hills. Grass plentiful. Elevation 2,400 feet.
					Leave camp and go through the jungle. Cross a small stream flowing into the river on our left and climb up a spur in a north-north-east direction; gradient steep. At ½ mile the ascent is easier and at 1 mile it runs along the side of the hills in which it is cut.
					At 2 miles it enters some Chin clearings interspersed with cultivators' huts. Pass a spring of fresh water, and at 3 miles descend into a hollow and cross a streamlet of fresh water. A steep ascent out of its bed and on through more clearings. At 4½ miles round a spur of the hills and enter the Tunzan
		5	...	Streamlet ...	valley. The town is visible ahead. On through forest. Cross a small streamlet with steep and slippery approaches.
					At 5¾ miles pass through two stockaded gateways in succession, both of which are flanked by dense almost impenetrable jungle, which clothes the steep hillside sloping north.
		5¾	...	Streamlet ...	Cross a small streamlet; approaches steep and slippery.
					At 6 miles a track on the right leads to the town: we go straight on.
					Time 2½ hours.
2	Tunzan ...	6½	21	......	The old post was about ¼ mile from the town situated on a small clearing close by a streamlet, whence a plentiful supply of fresh water is obtainable. Elevation 3,700 feet.
					Leave Tunzan by a good road which, winding along the hillside, ascends steadily. At 2 miles it crosses a spur close by some Chin tombs and a track branches off on the left to a signalling station, whence Kennedy peak is visible.
					On down a descent past the village of Twitum, which is close by on the left, but hidden by a hill. It contains about 30 houses. The road up to this point is flanked by a good pathway, which ascends the hills behind Tunzan post and here joins the route.
					At 3 miles the descent becomes steeper and at 4½ miles very steep, and then for a distance of 100 yards excessively steep and difficult. It then runs

* Temporary bridges; have long since disappeared. Road keeps along left bank of river as shown in Lieutenant Dent's road report from Lenacot to Tiddim.

ROUTE NO. 2—continued.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
		4¾	...	Stream (fordable).	over level ground for a few yards and at 4¾ miles, after a march of 1¾ hours, it crosses a stream about 30 feet broad, bed stony, which flows into the Manipur river close by on the left. This point is 1,600 feet below Tunzan. There is sufficient level ground for a camp. On over level ground,
		5¼	...	Stream (fordable).	cross a low hillock, descend and cross another stream similar, but smaller, then on up a spur by a steep zigzag ascent for 800 feet. At 6¼ miles the gradient is easier and the track runs along the side of the hills in which it is cut. At 7½ miles the road is good over hills covered with long grass and dotted with large fir-trees. At 9½ miles there is a steep bit for a few yards followed by a descent. Time 4 hours.
3	Camp ...	10¼	31¼	......	The camp is situated on a steep hillside facing west, amongst trees. Wood and grass abundant. Water plentiful from two small streams. Elevation 4,250 feet. Road fair. At ½ mile a steep descent into a streamlet and out of it. At 1½ miles two streamlets are crossed. The track runs over shale and is cut in the hillside. Down a descent and at 1¾ miles cross a streamlet and ascend for a short distance.
		2¼	...	Streamlet ...	After a descent pass by a streamlet, where there is a good camping-ground on the left of the road. At 2¾ miles over open grassy slopes covered with fine pine-trees. At 3¼ miles cross a streamlet in a hollow. At 3½ miles an ascent commences, which lasts till 3¾ miles. At 4¼ miles cross a small stream; then on up a gradual ascent. At 5¼ miles leave the forest and pass over the open summit of a rounded ridge covered with thick long grass.

					At 6¼ miles pass the village of old Mwelpi, now being deserted for another site to the south-east. Water from the ravine east of the village is sufficient for about 150 men. Tunzan signalling station is visible from here. Elevation 4,750 feet. Road hence descends easily along the spur; ground fairly open and sparsely wooded till 9½ miles, when after a steepish descent and crossing a stream camp is reached. Time 4 hours.
4	Camp on Shimol stream.	10¾	41¾	Shimol stream (fordable).	The camp is situated in a hollow on level ground between two streams and close to the Manipur river. Firewood and grass plentiful. Elevation 2,250 feet.
		...	...	Stream (fordable).	Cross a small stream and go up a spur by a steep ascent for ½ mile, when gradient becomes easier. At 1 mile on by a good road, still ascending. At 3¼ miles pass through a stockaded gateway backed by a trench and flanked to the right by a steep ascent covered with dense jungle and on the left by a very steep descent. At 4 miles pass through the village of Sinnum, which has been deserted since it was attacked by the Yahow Chins. It contained 30 houses, and was well situated. On by an easy descent. At 5¾ miles a steep descent into a nullah and out of it. At 6¾ miles a steep descent, very steep for a few yards.
		7	...	Hevack stream	Cross a couple of small streams in succession. Elevation 2,600 feet. There is a good camping-ground in a strong position at the extremity of a spur of the hills on the left. Then up a spur by a steep ascent, which at 7½ miles becomes easier, and on by a good and easy road with open ground on either side. At 10¼ miles a track branches off on the right to Shielmong, about ¾ mile off; our road goes on, being cut in the hillside, and is level till camp is reached. Time 4¾ hours.
5	Lenacot post (Shielmong).	11¼	53	......	A post situated on a steep slope from a spur of the Letha range and facing west.* It is surrounded by a stout timber stockade, strengthened by block-houses. Water plentiful from a small stream close by. Elevation 4,000 feet. Road leaving Lenacot at ¾ mile, passes over a low spur connecting it with the hills right and left; a track branches off to the left and ascending the hills on that side, reaches the remains of a stockade on their summit. Our road, running north, descends gently and at 1½ miles commences a steep descent.

* The post at Lenacot has disappeared long since.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
		1¾	...	Stream (fordable).	Cross a small stream 1,250 feet below Lenacot.
		2¼	...	Stream (fordable).	Over a level track fringed by tall rushes. Cross a small stream and ascend. At 2¾ miles the gradient hitherto steep becomes gentle. At 6 miles the track curves round to the right and descends slightly.
		6¾	...	Kwunum (village).	Passes the village of Kwunum,* 25 houses, stockaded, and on the right of the road. Water from a ravine close by. At 7¼ miles passes through a stockaded gateway. At 8¼ miles a road *viâ* Shimwel goes on to Manipur. We take the track to the left.
		8¾	...	Two dry nullahs (bridged).	At 9¼ miles up a steep ascent and over the level summit of a chain of hills. At 11¼ miles leave the hilltops and descend steeply into a hollow.
		12	...	Camp Shwenkwa stream.	Pass a camping-ground situated on a steep hillside in a hollow surrounded by jungle. Water and grass plentiful. Elevation 3,750 feet. Road descends steeply and crosses the streamlet and ascends steeply till 12¾ miles. Then on by a level road till 13¾ miles, when a gentle descent commences. At about 15¼ miles the road inclines to the right. A track straight on goes to Bwankwa and thence to Tornglorng. Road down a gentle incline into the valley hitherto on our right. Road crosses a dry ravine and ascends out of it at 16½ miles. At 18 miles it crosses two nullahs in succession. Time 7¾ hours.
6	Camp ...	18	71	......	A camping-ground situated on a level stretch of ground on the left bank of the Kana stream. Grass plentiful. Road over an almost level plain between chains of hills.
		1½	...	Kana stream (fordable).	Crosses the stream; passable except after a very heavy rain.
		2½	...	Kana stream (fordable).	Crosses the stream as stated above. Both crossings are over a firm rocky bed.

		2¾	...	Camp ...	Passes by a good camping-ground in a strong position on the left bank of the stream. There is a good road from here to Bwankwa, 2¼ miles off, up an ascent. It takes about 1½ hours to reach it. On over a level tract. Elevation 2,750 feet.
		4½	...	Kana stream (fordable).	Crosses the stream, easily fordable, bed rocks and gravel.
		7¾	...	Stream bed dry	At 6¼ miles over some low hillocks, crosses the stream bed, and at 8¼ mile crosses a dry nullah. At 8¾ miles a track branches off on the right rear to Shimwel. At 12½ miles down a hollow across a dry stream and over a low hill and on to a broad level stretch of ground, the southern extremity of the Manipur plain.
7	Camp Tapai stream (called Chakpi by Manipuris).	14½	85½	Tapai stream (fordable).	Cross the stream; approaches steep. Bed 60 yards broad and very stony. Time 4¾ hours. There is a good camping-ground here on the right bank of the stream. Grass and firewood plentiful.
					Road over a level plain by a single foot-track passes under groves of trees; the stream is on our left. After crossing over the foot of some low hills on the east of the plain the track again runs over level ground and reaches camp. Time 2 hours.
8	Shuganu (or Shweklu).	5½	91	......	A Manipuri village containing about 100 houses and situated on the left bank of the Manipur river on an open grassy plain. Elevation 2,550 feet.
					Road over level ground. At 2½ miles passes over a chain of low hillocks. Several villages lie to the right and left. At 2 miles pass the Manipuri village of Tonchin away on the left. At 5½ miles still amongst low hills and pass a small stream. At 8½ miles through the village of Waikong, 60 houses. At 8¾ miles pass the village of Tônchow and at 9¼ Lônbum, both on the left of the road.
		11	...	Stream (fordable).	Cross a small stream and pass a cluster of small villages; then up an ascent and over a chain of low hills by a pass and down on to a plain on the further side.

* Kwunum is now deserted, the people living about 3 miles to the east on the Kana stream in two villages called Kwunum and Linkang both villages are under Manipur.

ROUTE No. 2—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
9	Kaksing ...	14¼	105¾	Singwai (bridged).	Cross a river by a high-pitched wooden bridge 30 or 40 feet above the stream and halt. Time 5¾ hours. A Manipuri village of about 150 houses. It contains a rest-house and a large square building, a durbar room, which sheltered the whole of the column during a shower of rain. Supplies procurable after due notice. Elevation 2,750 feet. Road over level ground crosses several small streamlets by bridges made of beams and bamboo mats. At 2¼ miles the high road from Tamu to Manipur joins us and we proceed along it. At 4 miles the road is a causeway with swamp right and left. It is a raised and levelled, but unmetalled track, broad enough for carts in places. At 5½ miles the low hills on the right fall away and a track is visible running over the hilltop to the large village of Langatel. There is a good camping-ground there and water. At 8 miles pass Wangching; the road then curves to the left. At 10¾ miles cross a river by a bridge of bamboos.
				River (bridged).	
10	Thobal ...	12	117¾	Thobal river (bridged).	Cross the river by a bridge of bamboos and halt. Time 4½ hours. A cluster of houses situated on both sides of the road amid gardens and cultivation. There are some low hills on the right of the track, which form a good position from which to hold the road against a force advancing on Manipur. Road good over level ground. At 3½ miles passes the lake at the foot of the Phunan hill and, rounding it, runs northwards skirting the foot of the hill for a short distance.
			6½	River (bridged)	Crosses a river; on by a good road, which shortly enters amongst the outlying villages of Manipur, and at 13 miles reaches the old palace and fort.
11	Manipur (Imphal).	13	130¾	......	Time 4 hours. Elevation 2,619 feet.

Note.—This road report was made by Captain Vaughan in 1891 and has since been slightly corrected after further acquaintance with the route. This route may be conveniently examined together with Lieutenant Dent's road report from Lenacot to Tiddim.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Lenacot (Shielmong)					To the Tornglorng or Nwitè country, subordinate to Manipur.
No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
	Lenacot ...	...	...	......	Camp by side of village; join the main road which runs north by Chin path from village. Road fair; is a track cut in the hillside. At ¾ mile it passes over a low spur connecting the hills right and left. A track branches off to the left and ascends the hills on that side, on whose summit are the remains of a Chin stocakde. Our road runs north, descending gently. At 1⅓ miles a steep descent commences.
		1¾	...	Stream (fordable).	Cross a small stream 1,250 feet below Shielmong. On by a level track fringed by high rushes.
		2¼	...	Stream (fordable).	Cross a small stream and commence an ascent. At 2¾ miles the gradient, which was steep, becomes more gentle. At 6 miles the road curves round to the right and descends slightly.
		6¾	...	Kwunum (village).	Passes the village of Kwunum, on the right of the road. Water from a ravine close by. Village now deserted (*see* Note * to Route 2, page cxli). At 7¼ miles pass through a stockaded gateway. At 8¼ miles a road goes straight on to Manipur. We take the track to the left.
		8¾	...	Two dry nullas (bridged).	At 9¼ miles up a slight ascent and on over the level summit of a chain of hills. At 11¼ miles leave the hilltops and descend steeply into a hollow. Time 5 hours.

ROUTE No. 3—continued.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Camp Shwen-kwa stream.	12	12	......	A camping-ground situated in a hollow, surrounded by jungle; slope very steep. Water and grass plentiful. Height 3,750 feet. Weather fine; road descends steeply and, after crossing the small streamlet which names the place, ascends steeply till ¾ miles; then on by a level road till 1¾ miles, when a gentle descent commences. At about 3¼ miles a track branches off on the right downhill towards Manipur. Our road keeps straight on. At 3½ miles up an ascent and at 4 miles down again. At 4¼ miles a very steep ascent commences. At 5 miles along a narrow ridge. Road more level. At 9½ miles up a steepish ascent. At 9½ miles pass by Bwankwa village, which is a little above the road and contains 30 houses, each within a stout fence of its own. It is completely commanded by high ground to the north, and the water-supply is said to be insufficient for the column. Elevation 4,100 feet. At 10¾ miles down a steep descent towards the Manipur river till the camp is reached. Time 5 hours.
2	Camp (Manipur river).	12	24	......	A camping-ground amidst dense bamboo jungle on the left bank of the Manipur river. Elevation 2,350 feet. There is a better situation for a camp on the right bank. Grass abundant.
				Manipur river (fordable).	Weather fine. Cross the river just above its junction with the Lepi stream. The river is 60 yards broad from bank to bank. The water is about 35 yards broad and 2 feet deep with a rapid current; banks steep; impassable after heavy rain. On over open level ground up a valley till 4 miles, crossing a small stream occasionally; then on up the rocky bed of a mountain torrent amidst dense jungle with high hills on either side. At 7 miles leave the stream and go up a very steep ascent for ½ mile. Then on, still ascending, though more easily, along a spur of Howbi peak. At 9¾ miles along a road cut in the hillside. Cross a small stream let in a hollow. Time 4½ hours.

3	Twidam ...	10½	34½	......	Road bad. Required blasting and cutting in places. The camp, which is above the village, is situated on the west slope of Howbi peak. Water and grass plentiful. Elevation 4,500 feet.
					Weather fine. Leave camp and at ½ mile pass the village of Twidam, 25 houses, below the road and to its left. It then crosses two small streamlets in succession, then on by a fairly level track cut in the steep hillside. At 2¼ miles cross over the summit of the hills and commence a descent down into a valley. At 3½ miles pass the village of Chenglam and then cross a dry stream bed, whence water is obtained a few yards higher up in the hills above the road. At 3¾ miles pass through the second village of Chenglam; both settlements aggregate about 50 houses. A track branches off on the left from this village to Mulam, 60 houses and about 4 miles off. Lunkot, 25 houses, is visible away on the hills to our right. On by an easy road till 6
				Nulla (bridged)	miles and down a steep descent across a narrow but deep and dry nulla.
				Stream (fordable).	At 6¼ miles cross a small stream which comes from near Mulan. There is a fairly good camping-ground here on the hillside and on the right of the stream. On through jungle ascending slightly, then down an easy descent
				Twita stream (fordable).	towards a plain. At 8¾ miles cross a stream, bed gravel, banks steep, and about 30 feet broad; impassable after heavy rain. It now contains but a few inches of water.
					Time 3½ hours.
4	Camp Twita stream.	8¾	43¼	......	Camp on the left bank of the stream on a level plain; a few trees and an abundance of long grass about. The plain extends north as far as one can see. Elevation 2,750.
					Weather fine. Leave camp and cross the plain. At 1¼ miles enter low hills;
			1¾	Zeyzaw stream (fordable).	cross the streamlet, which is small and fordable, unless after very heavy rain. At 2¾ miles pass some huts and diggings, where Chins extract salt from the soil. Then on, ascending gradually and along the crest of a ridge to the village of Tundker (Tungkwa), 30 houses. The village is situated on a rounded hill and surrounded by a stockade, in addition to which each house is surrounded by a stout fence. Distance 4 miles. On across a valley towards the village of Tunzan, which is visible from here on the crest of the hills to the west.
		5	...	Streamlet ...	At 5 miles cross a small stream of fresh water running north and ascend steeply. At 6 miles pass through a stockaded gateway; a road to the left rear runs along the summit of the ridge just reached.
					Descend, cross a little streamlet in a hollow, and ascend again.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter. mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
				Tunzan ...	At 7 miles reach the village of Tunzan, which lies on the right of the road. It is strongly placed, well stockaded, and full of interior timber fences, about 70 houses in all. The houses in the western extremity of the village are situated on a rounded eminence commanding the rest of the village.
					Tanvum is visible to the south. On over level ground. At 7¾ and at 8 miles tracks branch off to the left in a southerly direction.
					At 9½ miles pass through a small undefended settlement belonging to Tanvum. At 9¾ miles there is water down in the hollow to the left of the road and 100 yards off.
					At 10 miles pass by the village of Tanvum, 60 houses, which lies about 150 yards off and to the left of the road; on, ascending slightly, at 10½ miles round the summit of the hills (elevation 3,300 feet), go down a steep and very difficult descent. At 11 miles reach the Lower Tanvum village, six houses. Water plentiful from two streams, one north and one south of the village and close by. A good camping-ground just below and another one to the north of the village.
					The road turns a little to the left and still descends, but slightly, along a spur projecting into the valley ahead.
		14½	57½	Twilar stream (fordable).	At 14 miles a steep descent down into a valley through dense jungle. Cross the stream, approaches steep; about 40 feet broad and containing 8 inches of water. Bed, rocks and gravel; probably impassable after heavy rain. Up the further bank and camp in a Chin clearing. Time 5 hours.

5	Camp Twilar stream.	$14\frac{3}{4}$	...	......	The camp is on a steep hillside. Grass and water plentiful and thick bamboo jungle close by. Elevation 2,300 feet.
					Weather fine. The track ascends steeply up a spur and over portions of level ground. At $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles it passes through a stockaded gateway, then down and across a dry stream bed with a little fresh water and proceeds up an ascent.
		$2\frac{3}{4}$	...	Streamlet ...	
					At 3 miles pass through the village of Tornvum, 20 houses and continue ascending steeply.
					At $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles along a steep hillside by a track cut in it. At $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles over the summit of the hills. Elevation 3,500 feet. Down a very steep descent on the further side.
		6	...	Orlu creek (fordable).	Enter the nearly dry bed of a mountain torrent 1,300 feet below, and, after going up its stony bed a short distance, turn sharp to the left and proceed up a steep ascent and pass through some clearings.
					At $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles the ascent is easy and a track branches off on the left to the south along the ridge we are on. Just beyond this is a steep climb for about 150 feet. The hillsides to the left and right are precipitous. Were resistance to be offered, this is the most probable place in which to expect it. Road then through clearings on the steep hillside, which slopes down to the right and is encumbered with fallen trees till camp is reached. Time $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
6	Tornglorng village.	10	$67\frac{1}{2}$	......	Camping-ground is on a slope to the south of and commanding the village, whose Chin name is Sumkamkwa, also known as Tornglorng. It is commanded from the north and south. Water is procurable from a small hollow down below and to the east of the village. Supply sufficient for a column. Elevation 3,750 feet.

Note.—This road report was written by Captain Vaughan in 1891; it has been slightly altered to bring it up to date. The whole of this route after leaving Lenacot lies in Manipur hill territory. In case of extreme urgency the quickest way to the Nwitè country is along the right bank of the Manipur river, starting from Mwial, but there are no villages on road and but little water. There is also a direct road from Tunzan to the Nwitè villages. Tornglorng village is very insignificant now. Sumkam is dead and the chief village in the tract is now Losow.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Lenacot (Shielmong) — To Yazagyo, in the Kale-Kabaw subdivision.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
	Lenacot ...	...	...	......	Along the road to Tiddim in a southerly direction for ½ mile, then sharp off to the left through trees, ascending a spur. At 3 miles the track becomes bad owing to the heavy rain and the small foot-hold obtainable on the precipitous mountain side. At 4 miles the summit of the Letha range about 6,100 feet in height is crossed and 2,100 feet above Shielmong; then on skirting the bare hilltops of the Letha range at 4¼ miles enter a fine forest of immense trees overhung with moss. Road slippery; descends gently.
		6¾	...	Katumtwi ...	Pass a Chin camping-ground, where there is a scanty supply of water near and to the right below the road. On down along a spur; dense forest in the valleys to the right and left.
		7¼	...	......	A steep descent down into the valley commences and the village of Hianzan is visible on the hill ahead.
		9¾	...	Twipu stream ...	Cross the rocky bed of a mountain torrent 3,650 feet below the summit of the Letha range. Up a steep ascent and down to a hollow.
1	Camp ...	10¼	10¼	......	Camping-ground on a steepish hillside amongst jungle. Water plentiful from a stream close by. Elevation 2,600 feet. Time 5 hours.
				Stream ...	Descend and cross a small mountain torrent and then on up a steep ascent until the village of Hianzan is reached. Time 1 hour.

2	Hianzan ...	2½	12¾	......	A village containing 20 houses situated on a spur 1,400 feet above the Twipu stream. A strong position commanded only from the north. Camping-ground good. Water plentiful close by. Elevation 4,000 feet.
				Stream ...	Road runs along the south foot of a spur of the Letha, which runs towards Kamphat in the Kubo valley. At 1 mile cross a streamlet.
		1¾	...	Stream ...	Then on down a steep descent for 1,300 feet and cross the rocky bed of a swift mountain torrent amidst dense jungle.
		4½	...	Stream ...	On up an easy ascent for 300 feet and along a hillside, the Twipu stream below on the right. Road ascends gradually at 3¼ miles; then down a steep descent for 1,500 feet and cross the rocky bed of a mountain torrent, impassable after heavy rain. Elevation 2,550 feet.
					Then on along the hillside for a short distance and down through a tropical jungle amongst dense bamboo thickets and wild plantain trees. The Twipu close by on the right.
		6¼	...	Twipu stream ...	Cross the Twipu stream. Bed gravel and rocks; now fordable, but impassable after heavy rain. Elevation 1,550 feet or 2,450 feet below Hianzan.
					Up a steep ascent on the further bank.
					At 7¾ miles the village of Balbil is visible high up on a hill ahead.
		8¾	...	Twiyarl stream.	The track runs through some Chin clearings amongst tall grass and, descending, crosses a broad and rocky tributary of the Twipu by a single tree bridge. Stream fordable. On up a very steep ascent for 1,300 feet until it passes the village of Balbil, 20 houses. Then over a low hilltop and down on to a level camping-ground under immense trees and surrounded on three sides by low hilltops. A small stream of water runs through the camp.
3	Balbil ...	10	22¾	......	Elevation 3,150 feet. Time 5¾ hours.
				Stream ... Stream ...	Leaving camp the track descends gently and, after going ⅓ mile, passes through Chin clearings and entering the jungle crosses two small streams in succession. It then runs over a low hill. At 3¾ miles it passes some Chin clearings, then descends and crosses a large torrent, usually passable by fording. Elevation 1,600 feet. Then on up a very steep ascent till 1,900 feet above the stream and 5½ miles from Balbil and down again through dense jungle.
		4	...	Stream ...	

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
4	Camp ...	8	30¾	Naulzal stream	Reach the banks of the Naulzal stream and camp. Time 4¼ hours. A good camping-ground in dry weather amid dense bamboo jungle on the left bank of the stream. Elevation 1,100 feet.
					Leave camp, recross the stream, and go up a very steep ascent through dense bamboo jungle. At 1 mile, after ascending 1,800 feet, the track runs along the crest of some low hills, an offshoot of the Letha range, through forest consisting of bamboo, canes, and some fine forest trees. At 7 miles a descent commences for 900 feet until camp is reached. Time 4 hours.
5	Haitsi ...	8¼	39	......	A camping-ground on a spur above the village of that name. Water and bamboos plentiful. Elevation 2,600 feet.
					Road descends along a spur towards the village off Haitsi, 20 houses.
		½	...	......	Leaves the road to the village and goes off sharp to the left along the hill-side.
		¾	...	Stream	Cross a stream at the bottom of a deep nulla with steep approaches. A small stream of fresh water. On along the hillside and up a steep ascent amongst Chin clearings.
		2½	...	......	Over the summit of a hill and down a very steep descent through dense bamboo jungle.
		3½	...	Stream	Cross a small stream of fresh water and go up a steep ascent through bamboo jungle. The road thence descends easily along a wooded spur.

6	Camp ...	10	49	......	Halt on the spur close by a stream, which is down in the valley to the right. Water-supply fair. Level space for a camp limited. Time 4½ hours. Elevation 1,450 feet.
					Road good ; runs on, descending the spur traversed in yesterday's march.
		4¾	....	......	Track descends into the Yazagyo valley and runs over level ground under fair sized trees.
		7¼	...	Nayinzea chaung.	Crosses the stream (Chin name Twi-me), about 30 yards broad, bed gravel, approaches easy ; fordable, except after very heavy rain. A clear stream, full of fine mahseer.
7	Yazagyo ...	9	58	......	On over level ground in the vicinity of the river. Enters the stockaded village of Yazagyo, Time 3 hours. One hundred houses, containing the half-ruined palace of the *ex*-Sawbwa.
					Water plentiful. Camping-ground good and supplies procurable. Elevation 650 feet.

Note.—Road report by Captain Vaughan in 1892. Compare it with Lieutenant Dent's road report from Tinzin to Lenacot in 1894.

ROUTE No. 5.

From Yazagyo (Kale Valley)	To Tunzan (Chin Hills).

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Captain H. B. Vaughan and Mr. P. F. de La F. Sherman. March 1892.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
					Leave Yazagyo by one of the western entrances and proceed by a good track over level ground covered with forest trees.
		$3\frac{1}{4}$	...	Stream (fordable).	Cross a small stream.
		$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	Nulla ...	Cross two small nullas.
		$3\frac{3}{4}$	...	Nulla ...	At 9 miles the road enters between low hills and then runs up the Mônlône river, a fine mountain stream of clear water, with a rocky bed and quite impassable in the rains. Full of mahseer fish. Banks steep and densely wooded, sometimes overhanging. The rest of the road is either in the bed of the stream or along its banks, whilst incessant crossings have to be made from side to side.
		$9\frac{1}{2}$	...	Mônlôn river.	
					Time $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
1	Camp ...	14	14	......	Camp in dense jungle on the left bank of the stream. Bamboos and wild plantains plentiful.
					Elevation 1,500 feet.
					Road up the bed of the river, stepping from rock to rock or wading in water knee-deep, often deeper.
					At 3 miles pass a waterfall about 60 feet high, where a stream empties itself from the right bank into the river.
					At 6 miles leave the river, crossing over to its right bank, and ascend up through some Chin clearing. Then up a steep ascent through jungle.
					Time $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

2	Lopa ...	7	21	......	A village of about 20 houses, situated on a steep hillside below some high spurs of the Letha range and 500 feet above the river-bed. The inhabitants are leaving for a clearing called Paidin close to Haitsi. The village is stockaded and has a ditch outside. Elevation 2,000 feet. From here to Tunzan is said to be 21 miles.
				Hwelhaum (stream.)	Water very scarce. Road ascends. Crosses over the Letha range.
3	Karmzan stream	10	31	......	A Chin halting-place. Water plentiful.
4	Tunzan ...	11	42	......	Road passes through the village of Paitu at 7 miles; then up a steep ascent and along over an easy downward slope for 3 miles; then over a hill and down to Tunzan, the chief town of the Kanhow clan; 116 houses. Elevation 3,700 feet.

ROUTE No. 6.

From Shielmong (Lenacot)	To Tiddim, part of the main route to Manipur from Tiddim.

AUTHORITY AND DATE :—Lieutenant W. H. Dent, 2nd Battalion, P. W. O. Yorkshire Regiment, Intelligence Officer; 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, and 14th March 1894.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
	Shielmong Lenacot, B. P. T. 4,435 feet.	...	...	......			General direction south. Leaving the village the route runs west along the side of the hill for ¾ mile and joins the main road, which leads through Lenacot old post to Manipur, then turns south and drops gradually downhill. Here the track is very good going through small tree jungle and stunted palms; after ½ mile
	Road to east leading to Kwunkum.	1¼	1¼	......			more there is a tract which leads downhill to the east (*i.e.*, left) to Kwunkum; then it drops down steeply.
		1½	2¾	Yelzanlum and Tui Lum, 2,735 feet.			Here the route crosses two streams, first the Yelzanlum and then the Tui Lum, quite close to their junction. Both streams are small, about eight yards wide, the latter being the longer and flowing from the south. The drop is 1,700 feet in 2¾ miles. There is room enough here for a small camp. Bamboos are scarce.
					Hills.	Hills.	From here the road ascends very steeply for a short distance to the west and then turns south and runs through pines and oaks up a spur; jungle scarce. After advancing about 1 mile there is a knoll to the left of the road from which can be seen the village of Kwunkum of 10 houses, situated about 4 miles off on the left bank of a source of the Tui Lum. Then the road runs round to the east of a steep hill covered with pine trees, crosses rather a difficult nulla and so on to the top of the ridge, and runs along it till the site of Sinnum is reached.

	Site of deserted village of Sinnum, height 4,435 feet.	$3\frac{1}{4}$	6	......	Chin	Chin	This is an excellent site for a camp, being open and not commanded. Here is a little water to the east; only a few posts now remain of the old village, which was destroyed in 1891, and the ground is now covered with long dry grass; the position is destitute of trees; there is a deep ditch round the site and remains of a strong stockade. Having passed through the old village, a road to the south is passed leading to a hamlet of Kwunkum named Bultwun.
	Road to Bultwun.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	......			Here the main track turns south-west and runs downhill, at first gently and afterwards the descent becomes steep; for the most part it runs along the eastern side of the spur, but after about 1 mile leads on to the top and then drops very steeply to the Shimhol stream. It first crosses a small stream which flows from the north and then the Shimhol, which is 12 yards wide and has 1 foot of water from the south-west and runs through long grass.
		$3\frac{3}{4}$	10	Shimhol stream			
1	Shimhol camp, B. P. T. 2,200 feet.	...	...	......			On the left bank of this stream we camped. Bamboos grow here and the camp is large, running down to the Manipur river about 1 mile to the west, but it is commanded from all sides. Time 5 hours marching. From here the road runs uphill at a steep gradient, and then along a spur leading south and slightly east over a series of small hillocks, the road gradually ascending all the time. Having advanced 2 miles the road runs over level ground and is here about 3,200 feet in altitude. On this level space is an old tiger trap of logs of wood. It then ascends steeply up a hill, turning round the south side of it and out on to the top of the spur, on which is the site of the old village of Mwelpi.
	Site of Mwelpi 4,540 feet.	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	......			Here there is excellent ground for camping, water to the east, but of no great quantity. The position is only commanded from the north by a hill about 1 mile off, round which the road runs; here the spur is quite level and about 300 yards wide. There are no trees, but the old ditch and part of the stockade and cactus hedge, which formed an obstacle, still remain the site of the village is covered with long grass.
	Branch road to new Mwelpi.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	......			Half a mile along the road is a path leading to the left near some old Chin graves to the new Mwelpi village. The road then leaves the top of the spur and descends along its western slopes, crossing several small rivulets and gradually descending. The track is good, but it descends steeply to the streams and steeply up from them.
				Several small streams.			

No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.				
		2½	16¾	Small stream, 4 yards wide.			At 2½ miles the road crosses a rather larger stream, where there is suitable ground for a small camp; the stream is 4 yards wide; then still running along the side of the hill for 2¼ miles we arrived at a stream on which we camped.
2	Hiangshi camp, B. P. T. 4,055 feet.	2¼	19	Small stream			This place is called Hiangshi; it is a very bad camping-ground, on a steep incline; water is scarce, but there is plenty of grass here and along the route; time 4½ hours.
	Site of deserted village Chenglam.	½	19½	Small stream			The road now proceeds south-south-east round the same hillside and still on the western slopes, through the site of the deserted village called Chenglam. Here there is a small stream and a very fair ground for a camp; this is the best place to camp at along the road. It then leads over several small streams for 2 miles and then on to the top of the spur and down the other side. Here the jungle is fine pine trees with little undergrowth. The road then descends, at first gently and then very steeply, to the Tui Zural.
		2½	22	Tui Zural, 10 yards wide, 1 foot deep, 2,055 feet.	Hills.	Hills.	The last 100 yards of the descent to the river is very precipitous and would have to be improved before mules could travel. This river runs into the Manipur river about 1 mile to the west through a valley 300 yards wide full of long grass. The current of the stream is rather rapid; bottom rocky. There is a good camping-ground here for a large number of troops. The road then ascends up a small spur for 100 feet and descends rapidly to another valley.

		¼	22¼	Tui Song, 12 yards wide.	Chin	Chin	This is simliar to the last, and through it runs the Tui Song; it is slightly the largest river of the two; both flow into the Manipur river to the west of the road about ½ mile off.
							The road then proceeds up a very steep ascent for 300 yards with a rise of 350 feet on to the spur which now runs for 2¼ miles in a southerly direction, gradually ascending, at first rather steep, through very fine pine trees; then leaving the top of the spur it runs along its western slopes to the south-south-west for ½ mile, where the road is cut out of the side of the hill. Here are some Chin graves and a pathway leads up to the top of the hill to the east, on which is the signalling station used in 1891-92, which connects Kennedy Peak and Mwelpi. The height here is 2,450 feet above the level of the Tui Song. Then the road runs south round a big spur from the Tang, crossing seven small rivulets with a little water in all (the largest is 4 yards wide); and then on to Tunzan.
				Seven small streams.			
3	Tunzan, 100 houses, B. P. T. 3,360 feet.	5	27¼	......			This is the chief of the Kanhow villages and in it lives Howchinkup. It is sheltered on the western slopes of the Tang and has about 100 houses in it. There is excellent camping-ground west of and below the village on one of the many streams. From here the road runs still south round the same hillside, crossing four streams of no importance, except that the ascent and descent to them is bad. After 1½ miles there is a branch road leading east up to the village of Tumtwan situated about 500 feet above the stockade; this is an offshoot from Tunzan. Then the road runs through cultivated land gradually descending, crossing several small streams. Then the road drops down steeply for 700 feet, and is about ½ mile to the Viel Chel.
	Branch road leading to Tumtwan, 42 houses.	1½	28¾	......			
		3	31¾	Viel Chel ...			The road crosses this stream quite close to the junction with the Manipur river; it is 10 yards wide with stony bottom; jungle is thick. From here the road runs over the ends of spurs parallel with the Manipur river, sometimes along the river banks and at others it ascends and runs a few hundred feet above the level of the water. At 2 miles the road crosses a stream 8 yards wide called the Tui Ha with a stony bottom. After this the road runs along the bank of the river and is very stony and difficult going. After marching another mile the road goes suddenly up a very steep ascent up the side of a precipice, where the Manipur river flows in rapids; the rise is 400 feet in about 300 yards; the road then runs along at this level till it drops down to the stream called Bial Tong.
		2	33¾	Tui Ha ...			

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
4	Camp, B. P. T. 2,120 feet.	5	$38\frac{3}{4}$	Bial Tong ...	Chin Hills.	Chin Hills.	This stream flows through a valley 150 yards wide; it is 20 feet broad and 1 to 2 feet deep; the stream is rather rapid. We camped on its left bank, where there is ample camping-ground. Bamboos in large quantities grow here, male as well as female. Along the route many good camping-grounds may be found on the bank of the Manipur river; bamboos grow in profusion in the neighbourhood of the river. From this camp the road proceeds up a very steep ascent through long grass and pine trees; there is a rise of 1,940 feet in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, after which the road still ascends and leads through very fine pine trees, from which wood is cut by the Public Works Department. After marching $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles the road passes near some saw-pits, and from here on is very good and about 6 feet broad; from here it runs pretty level till nearing Tiddim, when it drops slightly and enters that post from behind the rifle butts. Tiddim is placed just below the crest of the hills and faces west. This road throughout is very good, but wants repairing in a few places to make it passable for mule transport.
5	Tiddim, B. P. T. 5,017.	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$45\frac{1}{4}$	......			Distance by pacing.

Note.—The above road report was made by Lieutenant Dent, who accompanied the Boundary Commission as Intelligence Officer in 1894.

Captain Vaughan, who also paced the distance made from Tiddim to Lenacot, 53 miles, or $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles more than Lieutenant Dent, whose figures are probably the more accurate and were calculated two years later.

Lieutenant Dent's road report has been very slightly altered to bring it up to date.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Tinzin	To Shielmong (Lenacot).

AUTHORITY AND DATE:—Lieutenant W. H. Dent, 2nd Battalion, P. W. O. Yorkshire Regiment, Intelligence Officer; 29th and 31st January, 1st, 4th and 5th February 1894.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Tinzin (Burmese), 60 houses and a Chin settlement, B. P. T., 520 feet.	...	...	Tinzin chaung or Tui Sa (Chin), 30 yards wide, 2 feet deep at low water.	Chin Hills.	Chin Hills.	General direction west. Tinzin is a Burmese village of 60 houses surrounded by a stockade and is situated on the left bank of the Tinzin chaung or Tui Sa (Chin). The river is about 30 yards wide and is now 2 feet deep; the left bank commands the right, and both banks are flooded during rains; the bottom is stony and water clear, with plenty of small fish. The surrounding country for about 2 miles around is cultivated and the paddy is very good, and land fertile. The village possesses a few cows, bullocks, water-buffaloes, pig and fowls, &c. The road leaves Tinzin to the west and moves along the plain, and passing through open paddy land it runs through jungle composed chiefly of bastard teak and grass undergrowth.
		1¼	1¼	Tui Bolo, 4 yards wide and 6 inches to 1 foot deep.			After proceeding 1¼ miles the path crosses a small stream called Tui Bolo, which is a tributary of the Tui Sa, and going still west along the left bank of this stream for ¾ mile in the next ½ mile crosses it three times and then across a small rivulet which flows into the Tui Bolo; the jungle on either side of the stream is bamboo and long grass.
		1¼	3	Small stream.			From here the road commences to ascend a steep spur for about 1¾ miles; the jungle at first is dense bamboo and the road is very confined and steep; it would be necessary to clear the road considerably to make it passable for mule laden transport. As the road goes uphill the jungle becomes less dense and ordinary tree with a little grass undergrowth, and the road improves. It

No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.				
							then leads on to a spur and proceeds along it for about ¼ mile, which is fairly level going and then descends, at first gently, then very steeply, for ¾ mile, till a small stream is crossed. The jungle down this hill is dense bamboo and the road is precipitous and would require much opening out and zigzaging for mules.
		2⅔	5¾	Small stream, 3 yards wide; quite shallow.			This stream is quite small and flows west-south-west into the Tui Sa. The road now runs near its left bank for a short distance, then crosses it again and up a steep khud covered with thick bamboos for a few hundred yards and out on to last year's clearings, which, from the quantity of straw lying about, are very fruitful.
		½	6¼	Small stream, 3 yards wide.			Road now dips down again to another small stream, which flows into the last. The crossing here is very rocky and difficult, the banks being very steep and covered with jungle. This is now quite impassable for mules and would have to be bridged. The road is confined for a few hundred yards, then runs up hill through clearings, which are on a very steep incline up to the top, and then turning in a southerly direction drops down to the Tui Sa. There are several huts in these clearings, which are extensive.
	Bampei Camp, B. P. T. 940 feet.	1¾	8	Tui Sa, 25 yards wide; average depth of ford 3 feet.	Hills.	Hills.	Here we camped for the night in clearings called Bampei; the camp is confined owing to the steepness of the hills, and is about 30 yards from the river, the banks of which are clad with dense bamboo jungle. The Tui Sa, which here forms the boundary between Burma (Chin Hills) and Manipur, is 25 yards wide, and full of deep pools; it is rapid, clear, and full of fish. It is crossed by a Chin bamboo suspension bridge 20 feet above the water. About 15 yards below the bridge the river can be forded at this time of year. Average depth of ford about 3 feet; bottom rocky and stony, with

					Chin	Chin	very steep banks. The distance from Tinzin by river is 13 miles; length of march 8 miles; time 5 hours' hard marching; many coolies (Burmans) were 11 hours on the road, while the rest did the march in 7 hours. The road crosses the river and running in a south-westerly direction, proceeds up a very steep ascent for 1 mile; the jungle on either side is at first thick bamboo and then large tree; road now goes along a large spur for ½ mile and is here very good; the spur runs north and south, but the pathway drops down the khud to the south and crosses two small nullas; jungle thick bamboo, and then uphill to the small village of Haulkam, the inhabitants of which are Thado Chins under the Kanhows.
	Haulkam, 8 houses, Thados, B. P. T., 2,095 feet.	2½	10½	......			The village has 8 houses in it, is very dirty, and completely surrounded by thick tree jungle of about 30 years old. There are no cattle, but plenty of rice and a few fowls, &c. From a small hillock overlooking and quite close to the village the trigonometrical point, 5,017 feet, called Kaiching, bears 335° magnetic, north.
	Cross road ...	4¾	15¼	......			The road now runs in a westerly direction along a big spur, the ascent being gradual and the pathway good; jungle, large tree, fairly open, with plenty of grass undergrowth. It ascends for about 3½ miles; height here by aneroid is 2,700 feet; then turning rather more south, runs up and downhill for 1¼ miles, where a cross-road is met, the one straight on leads to the site of the deserted village of Pangchin (Chin), Pinchin (Burmese), and ¼ mile further down hill.
8	Pangchin, site of deserted Chin village, B. P. T. 3,210 feet.	¼	15½	......			The jungle here is thick, rank grass, grown up where the village formerly stood, and surrounded by trees. About ½ mile before reaching the cross-road the pathway gets on to the main ridge between the Tui Pu and the Tui Sa. Camp is confined and not good; water is scarce, but sufficient for our men (70 sepoys) and about 200 coolies for one night. Distance of march 7½ miles. Time 4 hours. An easy march and the coolies came in well closed up.
							From the Pangchin camp the road leads north to the top of the spur, which is about 300 yards off, and here it joins the main road which was left at the cross-roads, and which now runs west uphill with gentle ascent; the jungle on either side is big tree and grass, the road continues along with ascents and descents, gradually getting to a higher altitude for 3 miles, when a high, sharp, pointed peak is reached. Round the north side

No.	Stages.	DISTANCES. Inter-mediate.	Total.	Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.				
				......			of this the road runs; here it is very bad and small, being cut out of the steep side of the hill and is impassable for mule transport. From here the road runs down a very steep spur in a northerly direction for ½ mile, jungle being long grass and plantains; then up a steep spur for ¾ mile. This spur comes down from the trigonometrical point called Molbem, 6,343 feet in altitude. Here the road meets another which leads from the village of Hianzan to its cultivations on the north side of Molbem.
	Cross-road leading east to cultivations.	4¼	19¾				This road is very good and is yearly improved by the inhabitants of Hianzan; our road leads to the west round Molbem; it is fairly level and is good going at first, then it drops down steeply to a stream 2¼ miles further on.
		2¼	22	Small stream; water-supply to village.			This stream is connected by a bamboo lead with Hianzan and is its water-supply; where the road crosses it the stream is quite small. From here the road runs along the south side of a spur from Molbem up and down khuds to the village, turning rather south as it is approached.
				......			
3	Hianzan, B. P. T. 4,186 feet; Camp.	1¾	23¾				Hianzan is a Thado village of 60 houses, and is situated on a westerly spur from Molbem. Here we halted; the camping-ground is good either north or south of the village. The water from the lead is plentiful and more can be obtained by going down the khud to the south-west, but the road is steep.
		1½	25¼	Tui Pu, 15 yards wide, 1 foot deep. B. P. T. 2,147 feet.			From the village the road runs south, and is quite level for about ½ mile through open cultivation and long grass; then it turns west and goes down a very steep khud to the Tui Pu; this road is too steep for mules and runs through some cultivation.
					Hills.	Hills.	The Tui Pu flows south here and is 15 yards wide and about 1 foot deep at crossing; the stream is rapid and bottom rocky; both banks are very pre-

					Chin	Chin	cipitous and the jungle is tree and no bamboos. From the river the road runs up a steep hill, still leading west; this is not so steep as the descent down on the left bank of river. Jungle at first near the stream is thick, then the road passes through clearings and afterwards pine trees, undergrowth grass. As the top is approached the ascent gets less; the road runs now along a big spur with several small hillocks on it, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the river; height by aneroid was 5,000 feet; then proceeding along fairly level ground, but gradually ascending, the road runs round the south of a peak $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further on; here it is very narrow and cut out of the side of the hill, which drops down very perpendicularly. Height by aneroid 5,900 feet.
		4	$29\frac{1}{4}$	Small stream, 200 yards to south of road.			The road now drops downhill through pine trees for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, where is a small stream about 200 yards to the south of the road. This flows into the Gamho, a tributary of the Tui Pu. The water is only a small trickle, but the ground is very suitable for camping, being dry and level and plenty of grass. The road now goes uphill through thick entangled jungle, and out on to open, bare land with very few trees on it and no undergrowth; these open spaces are on the hilltops and generally face south.
	Branch road to water leading north.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{3}{4}$	......			At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the water a small path turns off to the right (north), which proceeds downhill through large tree jungle in a northerly direction for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and then turning west runs still slightly down to a large pond of water, which is 100 yards by 60 yards and about 2 feet deep.
4	Tui Pi camp, B. P. T. 5672 feet.	1	$32\frac{3}{4}$	......			This water, called Tui Pi, is in the middle of primæval jungle, some of the trees of which are very fine. The camp here is not good, being very damp and enclosed in jungle; the only point in favour of it is the water, which is scarce along this route. From the main road down to the water the road is steep and bad; it is a place little resorted to by Chins. Tui Pi means big water. There is no grass or undergrowth. (From here the road runs up to the ridge about 1 mile distance; road is steep and bad. Road report of main route commences again here from branch road to water leading north, $31\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Tinzin).
	Road leading north-east, down to Tui Pi.	1	$32\frac{3}{4}$	......			Road now runs gradually uphill through open country and dense jungle alternately. The road is in many places very narrow and stony; it then runs along a narrow ridge, where the pathway up from the Tui Pi joins it. Here the road is very confined with jungle, the khuds on either side being

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.				
		Miles.	Miles.				
5	Shielmong (Lenacot), Yos; B. P. T., 4,436 feet; 25 houses.	4½	37¾	......	Chin Hills.	Chin Hills.	steep. The road now gradually ascends, leading west and slightly north to the south of a peak covered with thick jungle. Here it is scraped out of the side of the hill and is bad. It then opens out on to the bare side of a hill with no jungle on it, and so on to the Tang (Letha Range, B. P. T. 6,700 feet) 1 mile further on. The road now descends gradually, going over a series of small hills, leading slightly south through open ground with few trees on it and dry, short grass, in many places burnt. On the way down Howbi peak is visible for the first time to the north; it is situated just to the south of the Manipur plain. The road now dips considerably and enters the village of Shielmong from the west. The camping-ground is good all round the village. Supplies: a few goats and millet; no paddy or rice can be got here. Water is plentiful to the north and south of the village. It is a very small, dirty, and ill-kept village.

ROUTE No. 8.

From Kalemyo	To Tinzin.

AUTHORITY AND DATE:—Lieutenant W. H. Dent, 2nd Battalion, P. W. O. Yorkshire Regiment, Intelligence Officer; 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th January 1894.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Total.	Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Kalemyo ...	...	...	......	Chin Hills.	Upper Chindwin.	General direction north. Kalemyo is on the road to Fort White and 2 miles from Pyintha seik. The old police post used to be stationed here and lately a rest-camp for troops from Kalewa to the Chin Hills has been built. There is a village chiefly composed of Natives of India who sell rice and stores of different descriptions. This route takes the military road leading in a north-westerly direction as far as Indaing, at first through paddy-fields and boggy ground, and then through tree-jungle with grass undergrowth; jungle being chiefly bastard teak.
		3½	3½	Nyanzia, 50 yards wide, 3 to 4 feet deep at this season; unfordable in rains when the stream is very rapid.			Here is crossed the Nyanzia chaung, which is about 50 yards wide with a very rapid current and sandy bottom; the banks are over 20 feet deep, but are filled in the rains. A permanent Public Works Department ferry is kept here to take over mules and baggage. A temporary bamboo bridge is now being built for foot passengers. From here the road still runs through teak-jungle for about 1 mile, when it opens out on the cultivated paddy-fields.
2	Indaing ...	2	5½	......			A mile further on the village of Indaing is reached, which is surrounded by a stockade and has about 40 houses in it. From here the road runs north and slightly west, leaving the military road, and proceeds up the Kale valley, first through bastard teak and then scrub-jungle and cultivation (paddy).

ROUTE No. 8—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.				
	Myintha (deserted).	2½	8	......			Two and a-half miles further on the road passes the site of a deserted Burman village, burnt last year by Chins, and then runs through paddy-cultivation till the village of Ahteywa is reached.
1	Ahteywa (Burma). B. P.T. 520 feet.	1½	9½	......			This village is stockaded and there is a military post stationed here; it is near the left bank of the Nyanzia chaung. Supplies are cows, fowls, rice, paddy, &c. Camping-ground is large and at this season of the year dry and good; huts as quarters. Pathway uniformly good, but would be very wet in the rains.
							The road now runs practically due north to Tinzin. For 2 miles out from Ahteywa it leads through rich paddy-cultivation and then through teak-jungle for about 6 miles. The road is broad and good, and is used as a cart-track, but would have to be much improved for cart transport.
	Kangyi ...	8½	18	......			Then through cultivation till Kangyi is reached. This is a large village and well stockaded on the left bank of the Nyanzia with a military police post.
	Sitha (abandoned).	1	19	......			One mile further on the village of Sitha is passed to the right of the road with a small village called Kantha ½ mile from it; both of these are uninhabited, their inmates having been sent to Kangyi for protection against Chin raids.
	Kantha (abandoned).	½	19½				
2	Kyetpanet ...	1½	21	......			The road still runs through cultivation on to Kyetpanet. This is a large village; camping-ground is good; sheds as quarters and a good pôngyi kyaung. Plenty of water in the village. Camped.
		1	22	Nyanzia chaung, 30 yards wide.	Hills.	Chindwin.	Soon after leaving this village the Nyanzia chaung is crossed and re-crossed again twice. It is now shallow and has a pebbly bottom with about 30 yards of clear water; the road then runs through long kaing-grass and paddy-cultivation. After crossing the river the third time it runs through jungle and then cultivation till Yazagyo is reached.

3	Yazagyo ...	4	26	......	Chin	Upper	This is a fine old village. We encamped in the former Sawbwa's palace, which is capable of holding a large number of troops. Supplies of paddy, rice, fowls, goats, and cows are plentiful. The village is built on a sort of plateau, 30 feet above the surrounding country and is strongly stockaded. Road good.
		$\frac{3}{4}$	$26\frac{3}{4}$	Nyanzia, 25 yards wide.			From here the jungle, chiefly teak with a little undergrowth, commences at once and shortly after passing Yazagyo the Nyanzia chaung is again crossed, 25 yards wide, with a stony bottom and jungle on either side of it. After marching about $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles the road, which for the last 2 had been slightly ascending, begins to drop again; here is the watershed between the Nyanzia and Nanpalôn chaungs and the boundary between the Kabaw (Kubo) and Kale valleys, the former of which now commences. The road then crosses two or three small streams of no consequence till the camp called Pyambôk is reached, where we halted.
4	Pyambôk Camp.	$11\frac{1}{4}$	38	......			There are three huts here; the ground is cramped by jungle and is very damp. Water is scarce in a small stream one furlong to the north; camping-ground is indifferent and there are no supplies.
		10	48	Stream, 10 yards wide.			From here the road still running through tree-jungle and slightly ascending and descending leads to a stream, which is a tributary of the Nanpanlôn chaung and flows to the east; it has deep banks and the bottom is sandy; the stream is now shallow and about 10 yards wide.
5	Kampat camp and deserted village.	2	50	Kampat chaung or Nanpalaw chaung and the Chin Tui Pu.			Then on through dense jungle till the Kampat chaung is reached, also called Nanpalaw by the Burmans and Tui Pu by the Chins. The river is about 30 yards wide, the stream is rapid and bottom stony and is now 2 feet deep at the crossing. On the left bank of this stream is the camp where we halted; it is rather confined by jungle and there are two permanent huts. Here was also situated on the right bank of the chaung the old village of Kampat destroyed by the Chins. There are no supplies except fish and plenty of game in the jungle. From the last camp the road was cramped and damp, and rather cut up. The road still leads through teak-jungle for about 4 miles, when it opens out into cultivated land and 2 miles further on Tinzin is reached.
6	Tinzin and a Chin settlement, 60 houses.	6	56	Tinzin chaung Tui Sa (Chin), 40 yards wide, 2 feet deep.			This is a stockaded village on the left bank of the Tinzin chaung; here there is a settlement of Chins; the village consists of 60 houses. The river known by the Chins as Tui Sa is about 40 yards wide and now only 2 feet deep with a stony bottom; the left bank commands the right. Camping-ground is good and very large.

ROUTE No. 9.

From Fort Lungleh | To Fort White.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
	Lungleh (head-quarters of the South Lushai Hills).	...	...	......	Path leaves Lungleh by eastern gate along a ridge, ascends slightly to Pukpui hill, turns north along it past Lalsuma's village, 30 houses; thence along ridge past an old village-site, Komzol.
		8	8	Klong ...	Water from several springs, descends easily north-west to Klong river; last ¾ mile very steep. Klong, 10 yards wide, 12 inches deep, in cold weather seldom unfordable. Ascends steeply to village on open table-land; springs of water in every nulla a few hundred yards from village: 140 houses in village. From here a path runs northward to Aijal.
1	Kotir Saipina's village.	4	12	......	Path descends steeply to north-east (this part very bad); then over several ups and downs fair, to Valcheng, an old village-site; water good. Ten minutes downhill to north-east; distance 5 miles; road descends steeply to saddle. Little bad water to north of saddle; then ascends steeply to Narchung hill. Village on summit and down eastern slope. Site rocky: water scanty to south, 125 houses.
2	Narchung, Sangliena's village.	9	21	......	Path descends steeply to Choltui stream, tributary of Mat river; then ascends steeply to a saddle; then down to a small stream, along which it runs to Mat river. This pass very bad. Mat 50 yards wide, knee-deep in cold weather, unfordable in rains; thence path ascends steeply to Tiltlang.
		2	23	Choltui ...	
		3	26	Mat ...	
3	Tiltlang, Darchokpui's village.	3	29	......	Darchokpui's village of 140 houses built on western face of hill; very rocky site. Water to north.

				Tilvar ...	Path descends abruptly to Tilvar, a small tributary of Mat; thence it ascends steeply to the summit of a ridge free of jungle, along which it runs to Khombok, Shangtuala's village of 80 houses. Water on both sides of ridge. Thence road runs along hillside; then up a steep hill, over the basin of which is the village of Vantonga's widow. Distance to Khombok 5 miles; to Pangzjol 8 miles.
4	Pangzjol, Vantonga's village.	8	37	......	*N.B.*—A path branches off to the east before the ascent of the last hill to Chelkai, Thangshanga's village of 60 houses. Pangzjol consists of 70 houses. The water is close by to the west.
5	Chongtleng, Daokoma's late village.	15	52	......	The path leads down to the eastwards; then turns north along the range, passing several old village-sites, near which there must be water at 8 miles. From Pangzjol road passes round base of Ropui hill, on which stands Sylooliena's village of 80 houses, and then continues on along the range; then up a short steep ascent to Chongtleng hill, on which stood Daokoma's village of 250 houses (burnt May 1892). Water from several springs to west.
6	Pilerr, Ralthienga's village.	9	61	Tuichaung, 100 yards wide, knee deep in cold weather, current rapid.	The path leaves the old village-site from the saddle between the two peaks and runs down a spur to the east and is fairly easy to within half a mile of the Tuichaung river, when it becomes steep and finally is very bad when it reaches the river. The first part of the ascent up the other side is very bad. The path runs through dense bamboo jungle and ascends steadily to the summit of the Pilerr hill, on which stands Ralthienga's village. Water-supply extremely scanty. Daokoma's village in plain view. The path descends to the east, follows the contours of the hill, and ascends slightly to Kollylung, site of Ralthienga's old village. Good water in nulla on east face. Distance 3½ miles.
				Vavar ...	The path runs down a spur; is easy at first, then for 1 mile rather steep, when it reaches the Vavar stream, down the bed of which it runs for ½ a mile and then, crossing a ford near its mouth, it ascends the right bank and is good all the way to Kangzang, Lalbuta's village of 250 houses, situated on a ridge. Water-supply good from several springs near.
7	Kangzang, Lalbuta's village.	12	72	Small stream, 3 yards wide, 2 feet deep.	The path descends by a good gradient to a small stream; crossing this the path is indifferent but level for short distance. It then falls steadily to a stream, where below the junction of two streams is a good site for a camp. General direction north-north-east.
8	Camp ...	7	80	Stream 6 yards wide.	This camp was formed by the Burma column in 1892 because of heavy rain and near Kairuma's granaries. Ordinarily the march would be from Lalbuta's to Kairuma's village, which was abandoned in 1892.

ROUTE NO. 9—continued.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
9	Kairuma's deserted village.	6	86	Stream 8 yards wide.	Rising slightly the path, which is bad, runs fairly level and then descends steeply to a stream and then ascends through dense jungle to the site of Kairuma's late village, abandoned in January 1892. Water in large stream south of village-site 1½ miles distant, where camp was formed.
10	Kohai ...	10	96	......	No water on road, except a trickle some 300 feet down the khud at the site of a long since deserted village named Kermwell, some 4 miles from Kairuma's village (of 1892). General direction of road now west. Path very good, running along eastern face of range. At 2 miles is a steepish descent. Kohai is the site of a deserted village magnificently placed and good camping-ground, though but little water and that far down the khud. On the opposite range, which runs practically parallel to the range in which Kohai is situated are the villages of Kairuma's mother (a straggling village on the top of the spur)—Lungliana, Lalruma and Saltwi. Chins call Lalruma, Ninkyen. The path descends from Kohai and, keeping in the same direction, leads to bed of stream, which it follows for short distance.
11	Camp ...	8	104	Stream ...	In bamboo jungle; path descends to open ground to the Paishin stream and then ascends by circuitous route to Nikwe's village. Direction of this march north-east.
12	Nikwe's village	5	109	......	Site good for camp. Small supply of water at village, but large stream within 2 miles of village on the Fort White road. Village was destroyed in 1892, Chief Nikwe deported. Village very strongly placed. Arban peak is visible from here. The path ascends eastwards, at first gradually, then more steeply, to the crest of the hill, along which it runs, and then descends for a little over a mile very abruptly to another ridge, along which it passes, and then descends steeply for another mile to the banks of the Tuipi river. Water abundant and lots of camping-ground.

13	Tuipi river camp	6	115	Tuipi, 20 yards wide, shallow stream with deep pools (unfordable in rains.)	The path, after crossing the Tuipi, ascends continuously for 4 miles to the site of Vanolel's village (Wannelyin as called by Chins). Vanolel was father of Lalbura, &c., and his name and village both held a prominent position in the Lushai campaign of 1871. Water at Vanolel's old village on west and south-west of village and far down the khud. Four miles north-east of Vanolel's was Tunpai (Champai) village, the objective of General Bourchier's column in 1871-72. Eight miles south-west of Vanolel's lies Bwing, Nikwe's old village, before he migrated across the Tuipi: the houses were still standing in 1892, though deserted. A magnificent view of all the surrounding country is obtained at Vanolel's. From Vanolel's the path turns south and runs along the ridge and then descends steeply to the Shimai
				Shimai stream	stream, 4 miles from Kwunglyin village.
14	Kwunglyin ...	10½	125½	......	From here path runs south-east, ascending steeply to Kwunglyin, a bamboo village of 30 houses; water obtainable from nulla on side of road. Village also called Waile kwa.
				Kwelui ...	The path continues south-east and descends steadily to the Kwelui stream, the first half mile being along a narrow ridge; near stream is open ground for camp; path ascends, then drops to Tattun village; distance 3½ miles; village stockaded and contains 18 bamboo houses. Inhabitants Whenohs, Chins, and Lushais. Water procurable at village. Path runs along the
				Tyao, 50 yards wide and fordable except in rains.	ridge, then descends through cultivations steeply to the Tyao river, finally running down a sugar-loaf hill, which is deadly to laden animals. The Tyao in this latitude is the Chin-Lushai boundary. The Tyao valley is open, level, and covered with grass; excellent camp. Path ascends steeply and is bad, running partly up the bed of a stream. Ascends 1,700 feet in first ¾ mile: then improves; last ½ mile good. Pass a hamlet belonging to Punte.
15	Punte ...	10	126½	......	Punte is a Yahow Chin village on a spur. Water plentiful. (The direct road from Punte to Tiddim is shown in a note below; the road runs from Punte *viâ* Twilai, across the Imbukklang to Kaptyal; thence crosses Manipur river at the Pumperm ford and thence to Tiddim *viâ* Losow or Lamyan (distance 40 miles). The road to Fort White from Punte continues south-east, and country is generally open. Path ascends to top of summit of high knoll and descends to Seyat village; distance 3 miles. Whenoh village, 40 houses; water-supply good. Camping-ground on south of village. Direction changes to south. Path descends steeply through cultivations to a
				Stream 5 yards wide.	stream, and crossing this ascends and runs level for a mile to Shellum village; distance from Seyat 2 miles. Whenoh village, 25 houses. Water-supply good. Kopishi village on opposite khud some 5 miles off and to the right. Hence, direction generally south-east, path following the winding of the hill.

ROUTE No. 9—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total		
		Miles.	Miles.		
16	Taunghwe ...	7	133½	......	Taunghwe, a Whenoh village, is reached in 2 miles from Shellum. Village contains 30 dilapidated houses. Water-supply sufficient near village in various nullas.
				Stream ...	The path now descends to a good stream 1 mile from village.
17	Botung ...	11	144½	......	Thence the path rises steeply and then enters heavy timber jungle, ascending steadily to a small stream ½ mile. Following the east face of the hill for a mile it crosses at a saddle to the west face and ascends rapidly through heavy timber to the top of the Imbukklang, where there is open ground. Laiyaul, a Whenoh village of 30 houses, is seen lying to south of road taken. The Inbukklang is crossed at an elevation of 7,100 feet. A myithn wallow is on the left of road high upon mountain with lots of water early in cold weather. After crossing the Inbukklang the road twists and winds down the side of the mountain to Botung village inhabited by Yahows and Whenohs mixed. Village 50 houses. Water-supply good at village and in numerous streams in vicinity. Good camping-grounds all round. A land-slip near the village has formed a large plateau, across which roads lead to Kapwul.
				Ngontui stream	Path leads steeply down to stream and directly towards the Nwengal village of Saimon, which is in plain view from Botung. General direction north-north-east; distance 4 miles. Water in plenty; also camping-grounds. Village subordinate to Falam and peopled by Norns from Shinshi and Kapwul.
18	Yantui ...	7½	152	......	Path ascends gradually, crosses the main ridge, and descends steeply at first, then more gradually to Yantui village; direction north-east. Village of 30 houses. Yantui to Hele village is 8 miles and road to Tiddim could pass *viâ* Hele, Paiyan, cross the Manipur river at the Hwelzup ford; thence to Saiyan and to Tiddim.

19	Molbem ...	5⅓	157⅓	Manipur river; ford only passable between February and May.	Path descends steeply to the Manipur river, which is crossed at the Molbem ford, and Molbem village is reached in 2½ miles of very stiff climbing from the bed of river.
20	Fort White ...	17	174⅓	Nattan stream...	Road runs east along the Nilkorn range past ganyaul and Darbon to Sagyilain village and then north-east down to the Nattan stream and up to Toklaing village and thence by mule-road in 7½ miles to Fort White. March can be divided by camping at Sagyilain or at the Nattan stream, or at Toklaing.

Note.—This road report is taken from reports by Major Forrestier Walker and Captain Shakespear and the Chin Hills Political Officer's diaries of 1892. A short cut can be made from Molbem to Botung by marching *viâ* Kapwul village and not going to Yantui and Saimon. Arban peak is visible from Kennedy peak, and the magnetic bearing from the latter to the former is 263 degrees. A report from Tiddim to Punte is attached and shows that the long roundabout way *viâ* Botung and Seyat can be avoided.

ROUTE No. 9A.

From Tiddim — To Punte village (Whenoh country).

No.	Stages.	Distance.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	River camp (Manipur river).	9	...	(1) River Manipur.	The road leaves Tiddim by the Dimlo-Tiddim (Government) road and continues on it for 1½ miles; it then turns off to the west and, crossing the ridge, descends to Losow village; leaving Losow the road goes west and descends to the river, crossing it at the Pumperm fort.
2	Kaptyal ...	6	15	......	Ascending the Loom-Mwel spur the road fairly good but steep for the first mile, after which ascent becomes more gradual and, continuing in a westerly direction, reaches Kaptyal village.
3	Twilai ...	12	27	......	Road leaving Kaptyal on the west side ascends almost immediately and goes through cultivations for 3 miles, after which it enters the jungle on the Imbukklang. The road here takes a turn to the north-west, and crossing one or two dried-up streams crosses the Imbukklang; height 7,000 feet. The road now winds alternately south-west and west and is level for a mile and a half, after which it descends for a short distance to the bed of a stream in which there is but little water. Ascending from this bed the road becomes bad and slippery and continues so till it descends from the Imbukklang on the west face; the road descends steeply and works its way through small bamboos to the open country below, from where Twilai is seen a short distance away. The path now crosses a fairly large stream and, continuing level in a southerly direction, enters Twilai village. A good camping-ground close to village near a small stream.
4	Punte ...	7	34	Two small streams.	The road leaves Twilai on the west and ascends directly, then, going along fairly level for 2 miles, it passes through a few cultivations. It then descends for a short distance and reaches Punte in an easy march. Camping-ground is found below Punte on east of village near a good supply of water.

ROUTE No. 10.

From Fort White					To Nikwèkwa.
No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
	Fort White ...	...	...	......	From Fort White *viâ* Toklaing, Sagyilain, and Darbon to Molbem in 17 miles. Molbem in plain view from Fort White.
	Molbem ...	17	17	Manipur river...	Leaving Molbem the path, which is merely a Chin track, and in many places very difficult, goes in a general northerly direction, and descends along a spur to the bed of the Manipur river about 2½ miles. To reach the ford another small stream which here joins the river must be crossed. Ford about knee-deep when crossed in March, but river unfordable in the rains. Road up to here fairly open, but right bank thickly wooded. From here the general direction is west. Ascent very steep, but path fairly good and gets more level on approaching village of Yantui, where ground is more open.
1	Yantui ...	5½	22½	......	A small Tashon village of 30 houses, with fair supply of water, and more is procurable from a small stream ¾ of a mile further on. From here the general direction is south-west. The path continues to rise, steeply at last, and crossing a ridge of the main hill, falls gradually to the village of Saimon. View across valley to south from here.
2	Saimon ...	3½	26	Stream, 3 yards wide; rocky bottom. Ngôntui, 10 yards across; rocky bottom.	A Tashon village of 100 houses, with good water-supply and fair ground for small camp. The general direction from here is south-south-west. The path descends and crosses a fair-sized stream with good flow of water, and following the formation of the hill crosses several small water-courses, drops again to the bed of the Ngôntui stream with rather precipitous banks formed by the junction, just above, of several smaller streams. From this
3	Botung ...	4	30	......	there is a steep climb up of about a mile to the village of Botung. The path is generally open. Yahow village of 50 houses. Water-supply in village itself is fair only, but any quantity can be obtained from streams below.

ROUTE No. 10—continued.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
				Small stream ... Large stream with good supply of water.	Across a stream, about 1½ miles west of village, is a large plateau 1 mile long by ¾ mile broad. Excellent ground for camp or for a post. Water available. From here the general direction is north-west, but the road winds about very considerably. The path rises steeply and crosses the Imbukklang range, passing through thick jungle. Just after entering densest part, there is a pond on the right available for watering animals. At the top of the ridge there is an open space from which a magnificent view westward can be obtained. The path from here falls rapidly and enters jungle again, running along the left side of the hill, but crossing a ridge some 5½ miles from Botung, changes to the right side, and at about 6½ miles comes to a small stream with sufficient supply of water for men and limited number of animals. One and a-half miles beyond this the jungle ends and the path then falls steeply to the bed of stream formed by two others and from there rises steadily to village of Taunghwè.
4	Taunghwè ...	11	41	......	Whenoh village, 30 houses. Water-supply rather indifferent. From here the general direction is north-west, but the path follows the run of the hill. It is very well made and runs fairly level into the village of Shellum.
5	Shellum ...	2	43	...... Good-sized stream, 5 yards wide, and rocky bed.	A small Whenoh village of some 25 houses. Water-supply good. Village Kopishi on opposite spur. From here the general direction is north. The path runs level for about a mile and then falls to the bed of a good-sized stream, which it crosses. Then ascends rather steeply through cultivated ground and on to village of Seyat.
6	Seyat ...	2	45	......	Whenoh village of 40 houses with good water-supply. Ground south of village available for camp for 200 or 300 men.

					From here the general direction is north-west. Path runs level for a short distance; then rises and crosses high knoll, and descends to village of Punte. View generally open.
7	Punte ...	3	48	......	Yahow village, 40 houses, on spur, from top of which just behind the village view can be obtained down the Tyao valley. Water plentiful. General direction continues north-west. For first ½ mile path in very good order; then becomes indifferent and drops towards the Tyao river. Very bad in parts, in one place following bed of a stream, and falls to river 1,700 feet in last ¾ of a mile. Near Punte, passes detached part of same village.
				Tyao river, 50 yards wide in the stream, but only a few inches deep; firm bottom.	The valley of the Tyao is open and from 300 to 400 yards wide, the slopes on each side being thickly wooded, flat at the bottom, and the river winds about from side to side. The valley is covered with grass and would form good camping-ground in dry weather for any force likely to be employed in these hills.
					From this the path ascends abruptly, going up a spur with occasional extremely steep slopes, and on reaching ridge, comes out on a newly made clearing, from which the trunks and branches of trees had not been removed when it was crossed. This extends for nearly a mile and then the jungle again becomes thick and continues so until the village of Tattun is reached.
8	Tattun ...	6½	54½	......	Small Whenoh village of 18 houses. This village is built of bamboo, and stockaded all round. Water is procurable near.
				Kwè Lui, small stream with very good flow of water.	General direction continues north-west. Leaving Tattun path ascends and then drops to the Kwè Lui stream near which is open ground available for a camp for from 200 to 300 men.
					From here there is a constant rise to the village of Kwunglyin, the last ½ mile being along a narrow ridge with a good clear view to the north.
9	Kwunglyin or Wailekwa.	3½	58	......	A village of 30 houses and of the Lushai type. The population is mixed, being part Whenoh and part Lushai. Water obtainable from a nulla close by.
				Shimai stream, 6 yards wide and inclined to be sluggish; the bottom muddy.	From here the path continues in a north-westerly direction and falls, in places very steeply, to the bed of the Shimai stream, about 2½ miles, the last ½ mile being exceedingly steep.
					The valley of this stream is flat and open and varies from 100 to 200 yards in width. On both sides the slopes are very thickly wooded. In dry weather this place would afford good camping-ground for about 300 men.

ROUTE No. 10—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
				Tuipi river, 20 yards wide; occasional deep pools; otherwise shallow.	From here the path rises steeply and is rather bad in places, but improves when the crest of the ridge is reached. The whole country through which it runs is here covered with jungle with the exception of one piece of high ground, the site of an old Lushai village about 4 miles from the Shimai stream. From this, which is the highest point reached between the Shimai and the Tuipi, there is a good view all round and water in limited quantity is obtainable near at hand. After passing this the path falls continuously to the Tuipi river, which runs in a rocky bed and is thickly wooded down to the water's edge.
10	Camp on the Tuipi river.	10½	68½	......	No sufficient supply of water being available for a camp for anything more than 40 or 50 men between Kwunglyin and this place, a camp can be formed here, though the ground is thickly wooded and the situation for other reasons is not very good. Crossing the river, which when passed in April was not ankle-deep, the path ascends for about a mile steeply, then runs along a ridge, and then ascends for a little over a mile very abruptly, running along the crest of the hill and then falling to the site of Nikwèkwa. The first part of the descent is steep, and just where the slope becomes more gradual water is obtainable in a nulla just off the path to the left.
11	Nikwèkwa ...	6	74½	......	Was a village of some 200 houses inhabited by a mixed population of Chins and Lushais, and was burnt on the 26th April 1892. Water is procurable in watercourses close by, and the country round is admirably suited for a large camp.

Note.—This road report was made by Major Forrestier Walker, King's Royal Rifles, in 1892. His report has been slightly corrected. Officers proceeding to Lushai should compare this report with the road report from Lungleh to Fort White.

ROUTE No. 11.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
From Fort White					To Falam.
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Fort White, Bamboo camp.	13¾	13¾	......	The road from Fort White into Bamboo camp is practically level, running first on one side and then on the other of the Letha range. One and a-half miles from Fort White the road to Kalemyo branches off. Water is found at the 5th mile and 8th mile. At the 8th mile a Chin track runs west to Sagyilain. The main direction of the road is south.
2	Pine-tree camp...	14	27¾	......	The road continues in a southerly direction for the first 8 miles after leaving Bamboo camp, the first 4 miles being on the east side of the ridge, the second 4 miles on the west side; the last 6 miles of the road are on a descending grade into "Pine-tree Camp." Water is found below the road at the 8th mile and 11th and 13th miles.
3	Lomban stream camp.	12	39¾	Lomban stream	The road descends from "Pine tree Camp" into the Kholai camp nulla, 2 miles, on ascending the spur on the opposite side above Kholai village, and thence it descends to the village of Lomban, passing above the village at the 32¾ mile; thence it descends and passes 1 mile further on through the village of Parte, still descending it passes at the 36¾ mile over the ridge of the spur and thence zigzags down to the Lomban nulla camp. Water is found in Kholai nullah, north and south of Lomban and Parte villages; the last 4⅓ miles there is no water until the Lomban stream is crossed. On leaving this camp, the road follows the Manipur river for the distance of ½ a mile, then still following the direction the river flows ascends for 1 mile, runs level for a mile and thence descends to the suspension bridge at the 43¼ mile.
4	Suspension bridge.	3½	43¼	Manipur river...	From the suspension bridge the road ascends at a one-tenth grade continually for 7⅔ miles, crosses the saddle above Falam village, and running over the range it reaches Falam post at the 52¼ mile. For the last 9 miles water is found continually.

ROUTE No. 12.

From Fort White					To Tiddim.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Fort White ... Kennedy Peak	... 6½	... 6½	....	Road gradually ascends, crosses the ridge above old Fort White and runs nearly due north on western side of the main ridge. Water is found just below the road about ½ mile below Kennedy Peak on either side.
2	Dimlo ...	7½	14	......	The road crosses the ridge to the south of Kennedy Peak and for 4 miles runs nearly due north on the east side of the ridge; for the first 2 miles nearly level and then for the second 2 miles on an ascending grade of one-tenth. It then crosses the ridge and passes below Dimlo camp.
3	Tiddim ...	10	24	......	Between Kennedy Peak and Dimlo no water is found and for first 5 miles road passes through heavy jungle. The road continues on the south side of the spur for the first 2½ miles. After leaving Dimlo, water is found continually into Tiddim. The road is fairly level, descending slightly after crossing the ridge.

ROUTE No. 13.

From Pyinthaseik (Kalemyo). || To Fort White.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
	Pyintha ...	...	...	Myittha river ...	Pyintha is approximately 30 miles by river from Kalewa on the Chindwin river. Country boats from Pyintha arrive Kalewa in one day. There is a small military post at Pyintha on the left bank of the river, also a Public Works Department rest-house. There is also a small Burmese village. Pyintha are Kalemyo and both in the Upper Chindwin district of Burma. Road to Chinland leads west from left bank of the Myittha river. Road passes Kalemyo village on the left side of road in 2 miles and continues on flat, even road to No. 2 Stockade, which is in the Chin Hills district. Distance 11 miles from Pyinthaseik.
		2	2	......	
		9	11	......	
				Segyi or Kwe Tui stream.	No. 2 is only a camp used during open season for rationing purposes. It lies on right bank of the stream called Kwe Tui by the Chins and Segyichaung by the Burmans. No. 2 Stockade is called Twanchi by the Chins and Segyisakan by the Burmans. Height about 600 feet above sea-level. Path now zigzags up a spur of the Tang range. Gradient ranging from 1 in 8 to 1 in 12.
1	No. 3 Stockade	4	15	......	A small post held by the military police. Officers' rest-house. No supplies procurable. No village. There are two water-supplies, both on south of the post; both are led into the post by bamboo pipes. The Burmans call No. 3 Stockade Yeso, and the Chins call it Paiyan. The post stands at an altitude of 3,000 feet. The path ascends for 3½ miles to a height of 1,500 feet above No. 3 Stockade at an average gradient of 1 in 12. It then descends 1,000 feet in 2 miles to No. 4 Stockade, which is only garrisoned and used in the cold weather for rationing purposes. Water is obtained from nulla on the south.

ROUTE NO. 13—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
	No. 4 Stockade	4½	...	......	The Chins call No. 4 Stockade Aichic and the Burmans call it Kasin. The road continues up the spur in a westerly direction until it reaches the main range. It joins the Falam road 2 miles from the post. Fort White is 5½ miles from No. 4. It lies at the edge of the heavy forest on the eastern face of the Tang range, called the Lethataung by the Burmans. The post is about 300 feet from the crest of the range which is 6,800 feet above sea-level.
2	Fort White ...	5½	25	......	Burmans call Fort White "Letha gat" and the Chins call it "Tang," the same as the range. Kalemyo is in plain view from the post. Heliographic communication possible, except in the rains. Fort White is connected with Tiddim and Falam by telegraph line. Water sufficient in springs. Post held by military police. No village and a wretched Indian bazaar. Post office, telegraph office, and rest-house for officers.

Route made and traversed by the Manipur Boundary Commission, 1894.

ROUTE No. 14.

From Manipur river (camp) (mouth of the Yangdung stream) — To Lunglen hill.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.				
	Camp Manipur river, B. P. T. 2,250 feet.	...	...	......	...	...	General direction west from the camp on the left bank of the Manipur river. At the mouth of the Yangdung stream the route taken follows along the left bank of the river close to the water's edge for ¼ mile and here crosses the river.
		¼	¼	Manipur river, in dry weather average 40 yards wide, 100 yards wide in rains.	Assam and Chin Hills.	Manipur and Chin Hills.	Here we crossed the river by means of a bamboo bridge which had been made by the Gurkha escort and rested on the top of the water. The river was about 20 yards wide at crossing and very deep; the bed rocky, its average width at low water is 40 yards; from bank to bank 100 yards. On the return of the Commission the river had increased in size and filled the whole of the water bed, presenting a very formidable object to cross.
	No. 5 pillar, 5,500 feet.	3	3¼	......	...	...	The road then runs along the right bank of the river for ⅛ mile, where it turns abruptly west and proceeds up a long and tedious spur. The ascent is at first steep and afterwards in many places difficult; near the river the jungle is small tree with a little undergrowth and very few bamboos, which are small. The route ascends 3,100 feet in 2 miles, and here turns south-west for ½ mile, through very fine pine trees and no undergrowth, to No. 5 pillar, which is placed at the headwaters of the Yangkai and the Tui Ta.
							The route here descends, leading down a very steep spur to the valley below through pine trees turning rather west, with a descent of 1,600 feet in 1½ miles.

ROUTE No. 14—continued.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.				
1	Camp Tui Ta, 3,900 feet.	1½	4¾	Tui Ta ...	...	...	Camped here on the left bank of the Tui Ta, the boundary stream. Camp is confined and on an incline; water is scarce, and there is very little grass and no bamboos.
				Tui Ta, 4 yards wide.			The route crossed the Tui Ta and proceeded uphill for 800 feet; incline very steep in about ½ mile, and then the road runs north for another ¾ mile, through pine jungle, where it turns west along the top of the spur for 1¼ miles and then drops down to the Tui Ta; very steep descent; it crosses the stream, which is about 4 yards wide and flows north.
2	Camp Tui Ta, B. P. T. 3,735 yards.	2¾	7½	......	...	...	The descent down to the camp on the Tui Ta is about 950 feet in ¼ mile. Here there is a small level space known as Kuga which affords a rather good camping-ground; it is covered with long, reedy grass and there are several wild apple trees.
				Small ravine			The camp was situated just to the south of a small ravine without water which flows east from the hilltop called Lentang. Over this our track led us, and then in a westerly direction uphill through beautiful pine jungle for 1¾ miles, till the summit was reached, on which is situated No. 6 pillar. This is also a Δ station and the whole range is known by the same name.
	No. 6 pillar, Lentang, 5,250 feet.	1¾	9¼	......			
		1½	10¾	......	...	...	The road then slightly ascends and descends, leading round a series of hill-tops through ordinary tree jungle till a little water is reached. This is passed near the right of the track, and here is also a small hunting hut, used but rarely. Shortly after leaving the Δ station Lentang, our track struck a road which leads from the Nwengal villages to the Tomglorng Tract, and along this route we marched. It is a good road in comparison to the tracks we were making through the jungle.
					Chin Hills.	Chin Hills.	

					Assam and	Manipur and	
	Road to Taklang.	¼	11	......			Quarter mile on beyond the water a road branches off to the small village called Taklang about 8 miles away to the north; after advancing ¾ mile the road reaches the site of a deserted village called Möng Bum.
	Möng Bum, 3,500 feet.	¾	11¾	......			This was formerly occupied by Chasad Chins. Here a road branches off to the south to the Chibu salt spring; there is an open and fairly level space here, free of trees, which would make a good camping-ground. This hill, on which is the site of the deserted village, drops down very perpendicularly to the west and is called Kovet; height 50'35 feet. The track now left the road and proceeded downhill through jungle, leading north and then descending, at first very steeply, for ½ mile, then rather gently, while it turns to the west for 1¼ miles; then to the south and descends steeply to the Kovet stream, which rises from the hill of the same name.
3	Kovet camp, 2,950 feet.	2¼	14	Kovet stream	...	...	Here camp was pitched; water was scarce and camp confined and in the middle of thick jungle. The hills on high ground are covered with fine pine trees; and on the lower slopes with small trees and grass. Returning back along the old track for ½ mile in a northerly direction the path proceeds down the spur for 1½ miles.
4	Tui Vai camp, 2,285 feet.	1¾	16	......	...	...	Here camp was pitched; at first the road was steep, then gentler, and finally into the valley of the Tui Vai, which is about 500 yards wide; the river flows north through long reedy grass; before reaching the camp the Kovet stream is crossed and camp was made near its junction with the Tui Vai. Good camping-ground, but no grass, but the ground is dry; water plentiful from the Kovet stream and the Tui Vai.
				Kovet stream, 6 yards wide.	...	...	Route now runs south across the Kovet, which is about 6 yards wide and has banks 8 feet deep, and then runs up on to the low hills in the vicinity of the valley, parallel with the Tui Vai and about ¼ mile from its right bank.
	Chibu salt spring.	3	19	......	...	...	After proceeding 3 miles the route drops down into the valley near the salt spring, passing just to the right of it; this place is much frequented by Chins who come from distances to get the salt,* then across the Sum Tui Nui, which is 300 yards further south; here we crossed the stream just above its junction with the Tui Vai; it is 12 yards wide, has a stony bottom and is the boundary running down from Lentang; it is steep, banks about 6 feet deep.
				Sum Tui Nui			

*Here also are three monuments erected to commemorate the Manipur expedition of 1871.

Route No. 14—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Military district.	Civil district.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.				
5	Camp ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{4}$	......	...	...	Here we camped at the junction of the Sum Tui Lui and the Tui Vai; the camp is confined, water good, but there is also a permanent shelter erected by Chins who visit the spring; there are a few bamboos here.
				Tui Vai, 30 yards wide, 2 to 3 feet deep.	...	...	The route then turns west and immediately crosses the Tui Vai, which is 30 yards wide and 2 or 3 feet deep; in the dry season a small obstacle; but would be unfordable in the rains; its banks are 12 feet deep and its stream sluggish.
		$1\frac{1}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	Small stream	...	...	After proceeding west a short distance road turns south over small hills with no undergrowth on them for $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, till it crosses a small nulla now empty and turns south; down this our route took us for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then over some bad ground crossing two small nullas and then up a steep incline for 2 miles, at first very steep, then gentler, through large tree jungle. Having proceeded along the top of the spur for some distance the route turns west and descends very steeply for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile a small stream which flows north, and is about 5 yards wide; then up a very steep ascent to the top of the ridge. The ascent and descent are both very steep, being about 500 and 600 feet respectively. On the top of this ridge the route turns north and gradually ascends for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles through fine pine jungle with plenty of grass. The route runs along the spur which is fairly level for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and then drops suddenly to a small stream near its source and up steeply from it, then down through fine bamboo jungle to the Tui Vel.
		$2\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{4}$	Small stream, 3,830 feet.	...	...	
6	Camp on right bank of Tui Vel, B. P. T. 2,515 feet.	3	$26\frac{1}{4}$	Tui Vel, 12 yards wide, 2 feet deep.	Chin Hills.	Chin Hills.	Here we camped at the foot of the hills amid fine bamboo jungle. Camp rather confined and damp. From here we crossed the Tui Vel, which flows south; the valley is about 500 yards broad, and full of reedy grass: watercourse 12 yards wide with banks about 5 feet; the stream has a

		$\frac{1}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	Small stream	Assam and	Manipur and	muddy bottom and sluggish current. The route runs through the long grass and crosses a small stream 6 yards wide and then runs west up a very steep ascent through young tree jungle with grass undergrowth for 1,000 feet, then north of a steep hill and is here very bad; then along the ridge, after which it passes to the west of a peak, at which point rises a stream which flows into the Tui Vel about a mile north of the camp. Route now runs north for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile uphill and then descends very steeply for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Tui Möng camp; the valley is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad, full of long reedy grass; camp is confined; bamboo grows in small quantities.
7	Tui Möng camp, 3,100 feet.	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$30\frac{1}{4}$	Tui Mong, 6 yards wide, 1 foot deep.			The Tui Möng is then crossed; it is 6 yards wide and has 1 foot of water and flows here to south. At the crossing the spurs from the hills come down close to the stream.
		$2\frac{1}{4}$	$32\frac{1}{2}$	......	...	...	The track now ascends in a westerly and slightly northerly direction for 1 mile and then along fairly level ground, just south of a round point on which is placed No. 7 boundary pillar; ascent from the river is 900 feet, making height of 4,000 feet for No. 7 boundary pillar; on the top of this hill there are no trees for about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; then the route drops down for one mile, the latter part of which is very steep; it then drops into the Tui Kui, 4 yards wide, stony bottom, and very little water. The track follows its course for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the camp. The hills on either side are very steep; camp was pitched among fine bamboo trees at the foot of Lunglen Hill.
	Tui Kui camp	$\frac{3}{4}$	33	......	...	...	This route was made by the Commission and will be destroyed after this year's rains.
	Lunglen Hill	3	36	......	...	...	From camp reached summit of Lunglen hill in 3 miles and a climb of 3,830 feet; height 6,531 feet. The remains of an old Vaipe village is found on summit and small water-supply near by, in a nulla. The village-site still shows signs of elaborate defences. Losao, the Nwitè village, is in plain view from Lushai face of hill. The site of Kungnung, where the families of Vanolel and Laipung attacked General Bourchier in 1872, is also visible. The Boundary Commission of 1894 completed their work at this hill, having reached the Lushai border and demarcated the boundary between the Chin Hills and Manipur.

ROUTE No. 15.

From Falam					To (through) the Yahow country.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Shunkla ...	6½	6½	None ...	General direction west-north-west. The path leaves Falam on the north-west and goes up to the top of the hill; it then tends more westerly and descends rather steeply for a mile or so when it runs along the side of the hill. At the bottom of this descent is a good supply of water. The track is good for a bit, but soon gets on to rocky ground and passes by some large rocks, out of which the Tashon believed they came into the world, and which are close to Shunkla, a village of between 200 and 250 houses. Fairly good camp on south of village, also on west.
2	Reshen ...	1½	8	One ...	Leaving Shunkla the road goes in a north-westerly direction and is fairly good. Close by the village is a plentiful supply of water. The road of course winds a good deal, and though good for walking is not so for mules, being narrow. Close by Reshin is a stream about 9 or 10 feet wide. There is a good camping ground close to the village on the road from the south-east from Falam. The immediate ascent to the village is steep and difficult.
3	Hlonmwel ...	4	12	None ...	Leaving Reshen the track goes west-north-west all along the side of the hill, and is not very good. There was a little water on the road in December. At the 4th mile Hlonmwel is reached. It is a village of about 50 or 60 houses. There is a good camping-ground with plenty of water on the north-west of the village.
4	Kwungli ...	4	16	None ...	Leaving Hlonmwel the road still goes west-north-west and is very bad, being much cut up by nullas, the ascent and descent of which are mostly very difficult. This is for about 2½ miles, when the road greatly improves. There is water in most of these nullas. At about 3½ miles from Hlonmwel the road rounds a spur (and goes west), from which Kwungli is visible at about ½ a mile distant.

					There is a good camping-ground on the west of the village, but there is very little water.
5	Dihai ...	8½	24½	Klairon stream	The road first goes west-north-west for about 3 miles and is fairly level. It then turns and goes nearly due south and down for 4 miles when the Klairon stream is reached. This is about 25 feet wide and there is a Chin bridge. It is about 18 inches deep in December. The track then goes west and up for ½ to 2 miles to Dekai. The track is bad in parts and the ascent to Dihai is steep.
6	Kwungli to Lyendu.	10	26	Klairon stream	From Kwungli the road goes almost due south and up the hill for nearly a mile. It then crosses the top of the hill and is more or less level for another mile or so. It then descends, at first gradually, then more sharply, and still going south to the Klairon stream, which is about 25 or 30 feet wide here and a foot or so deep. The road then rises steeply and goes about south-west for 2½ miles when Lyendu is reached. There is a fairly good camping-ground on the south-east, but water is scarce and *bad*. Track too steep and broken for mules.
7	Ralang ...	2	28	None ...	The road goes south from Lyendu along the side of the hill to Ralang. It is fairly good and mostly level with a small descent near the latter village.
8	Tlao ...	1	29	None ...	The road goes more or less south-west from Ralang to Tlao, which is considerably lower. The road is fairly good, but none of these paths can be used by mules as they are too steep, broken, and narrow. Good camping-ground on river below village.
9	Rosshi ...	11	40	Tlao stream (near road, but not on it). Stream (name unknown).	From Tlao the track descends gently for about ½ a mile and the general direction is north-west. After this it rises for about 5 miles and crosses a rather high range; then it drops for about 4 miles, steeply, and is very bad in parts into the Rosshi valley, where there is a stream which rises close by the track, then rises easily for about 1 to 1½ miles to Rosshi. There are good camping-grounds anywhere along the stream. There is no water till about the 6th mile, where there is a little on the right of the road.

ROUTE NO. 15—continued.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
10	Khwanglun ...	4	44	None ...	The track leaves Rosshi on the north-west and continues in that direction for about a mile. It then goes a little more to the south. It is more or less level and is good going along the side of the hill and passing at times through cultivations. There is plenty of water on the road. Khwanglun is reached at about the 4th mile.
11	Ngalti or Yat-kumkwa.	6	50	A stream ...	Going back along the track from Rosshi to within a mile of that village the path diverges to the north and descends to the stream before mentioned (this divergence is rather hard to find) and then goes up a spur with an easy gradient for about 1½ miles to Ngalti.
12	Kyangrong ...	4	54	Small stream, 4 feet wide.	From Ngalti the track goes nearly west and rises for about a mile. It then bends round rather more northerly and is more or less level till close by the village, where it crosses a nulla about 200 feet deep, in which is the small stream. The path then goes south-west and rises sharply to the village where it is very bad; otherwise it is fairly good.
13	Tlao to Khorwa	6½	6½	Tlao stream ...	From Tlao the track goes west-south-west and down by an easy gradient and good road to the stream which is crossed. The track then goes south-east and rises sharply, with level places here and there for 2½ miles, to Tzerrt village. There is plenty of water on the road (December) and also a salt-spring. In parts the track is very steep and broken and is good nowhere on the south of the Tlao stream.
14	Tzerrt ...	2½	...	Small stream ...	From Tzerrt the road first goes east and rises, then it turns and goes south for 3 miles to a small stream which is in a nulla with a steep descent of probably 500 feet; rising up the other side of the nulla, Khorwa is reached about 1 mile from the stream. There is no other water on the road till close by Khorwa. The road is bad.

15	Khorwa ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	......	There is no good camping-ground with water on the north of the village. The track is steep, broken, and bad.
16	Tlao to Yatlier or Ya-tirr.	6	6	Tlao stream ... Klairon stream	The track from Tlao runs first south-west to the stream, which it skirts for a short distance, going back in an easterly direction, and then crosses. It then goes along the other bank for about a mile and then rises and crosses a spur at about 500 feet higher and drops down to the Klairon stream, which is crossed. Still running east with a little south in it, the track rises for about 2 miles to Yatlier. Yatlier consists of a group of four villages named Yatlier, Tanngai, Sekurr, and Hmunpi, all lying in a line north and south, and short distances, averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile apart. Good camps between Yatlier and Sekurr, and Yatlier and Tanngai. The latter is best.
17	Kheinkan ...	4	10	None ...	The track goes south from Yatlier and passing through Sekurr and Hmunpi goes along the side of the hill. On the south of the latter village it is very bad for a short distance. There is water at intervals all along the road (December) to Kheinkan, 4 miles from Yatlier. There is plenty of water on the north of the former village, but no good camping-ground, though camping is possible.
18	Tili ...	3	13	None ...	Leaving Kheinkan the road goes south-east for a few hundred yards and rises sharply for about 150 feet, then turns south again and goes more or less level to Tili, passing at times through cultivations. This piece of road is fairly good.
19	Klankan ...	1	14	Small stream, one of the sources of the Klairon stream.	Leaving Tili the road still goes south and descends about 300 or 400 feet till it crosses a small stream; then turning it goes west-south-west and rises sharply for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile up to Klankan village. There is a very good camping-ground on the hill above the village, but water is obtained from one of the village troughs.
20	Rumklao ...	14	25	Four small streams, sources of the Pao river.	Leaving Klankan the path runs south, slightly east, and rises and crosses the hills, distance to top about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles. It then turns to the west (by south) falls for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and follows the curve of the hills till it runs east again. At about the centre of the bend and 3 miles from the top of the hill it crosses two small streams, sources of the Pao river, about 2 or 3 miles from which is the small village of Sabat, an offshoot of Rumklao. Leaving this, the path still runs east and more or less level for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, crossing a small stream, to a spur up which it rises for about 400 feet and crosses; then it descends again to a small stream and rises up to Rumklao, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from this stream. Good camping-ground near this stream. The track is bad nearly all the way.

ROUTE No. 15—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Mils.	Miles.		
21	Klangrong ...	6	34	Two streams, branches of the Pao river. Small stream, another of the sources of the Pao river.	Leaving Rumklao, the path descends and goes north (general direction) for about 2 miles, fairly good road and easy gradient, to a stream which it crosses; then rises about 800 or 1,000 feet, crossing a small hill, and descends again on to another small stream which it crosses. It then skirts the stream for a little and runs east; then it crosses a low spur and descends into Klangrong village, by which is a small stream. The last 2 miles of the track is very bad, being along the side of a steep hill; it is narrow and broken. The second 2 miles is also bad, being steep and narrow. Good camping-ground on river on east of village.
22	Minkin ...	6	40	None ...	From Klangrong the general direction of the path is north-east. It rises and passing through cultivations, kaing-grass and tree-jungle, crosses the range at the back of Minkin camp and drops down on to the Government road, about 1 mile or less south of the post. The track is very steep and is not good in parts. There is water (December) at about 2½ miles from Klangrong in a cultivation.

ROUTE No. 16.

From Falam					Through the Kwèshin country.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Minkin ...	11	11	Laiyo stream at source.	By Government road leading to Haka.
2	Thikwel ...	6	17	None ...	The track goes through Minkin village and the general direction is east, slightly south. After leaving Minkin village the road goes more or less level in a semi-circle following the shape of the valley to a spur south-east of Minkin. Up to this point water is very plentiful all along the road (March) and so there are suitable camping-grounds. The track then turns east and crosses the spur rising 300 or 400 feet; from this point it still goes east and descends a little to Thikwel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles from the spur. There is a good camping-ground with plenty of water.
3	Lyenl ai ...	4	21	Small stream ...	Leaving Thikwel the track goes east and rising slightly crosses another spur and turns sharply to the left and descends into Lyenhai, turning again more gradually to the right. There is a small stream and a good camping-ground. No water between this and last village.
4	Yonmwel ...	5	26	None ...	From Lyenhai the track goes in a wide curve to the north and back again south, the general direction being east. It follows the curve of the valley, ascending and descending slightly till it gets to the north-east of the village, when it rises and crosses a spur about 600 feet higher than the village. There is plenty of water at the beginning of this rise. From the top of the spur the track goes a little north of east and descends about 800 feet to where there is what is almost a stream of water; it then rises again and going east reaches Yonmwel. The track is narrow and steep, and broken in places. No good camping-ground except at water.

ROUTE No. 16—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
5	Shimpi ...	½	26½	None ...	The track rises after leaving Yonmwel and going east, descends into the village sharply. No good camping-ground, but sufficient water near this village. The track is moderate.
6	Ralon or Ralawn	3½	30	None ...	The track again rises after leaving Shimpi and going east, keeps fairly level for nearly 3 miles, when it turns round a spur and goes almost north-west and slightly down into the village. About 2 miles from Ralon is another track going to the left which, rising, crosses the spur higher and goes to where the old post used to be above the village. There is a very small spring of water which is not very good, about 2 miles from Ralon, at which village there is a good camping-ground with plenty of water.
7	Tawk ...	3	33	Very small stream.	From Ralon (Ralawn) the track, passing through the west of village, goes in a semi-circle round the hill, at first descending and then rising, the last ¾ mile being fairly level. There is a very small stream about half-way, but there is no good camping-ground and not much water near Tawk. Track is very bad in parts.
8	Ko Hlun ...	5	38	None ...	From Tawk the road goes north, slightly east, and crossing the hill rises about 800 to 1,000 feet. From this point it turns to the west and descending about the same amount comes by a difficult path in Ko Hlun. Here there is an excellent camping-ground with plenty of water on the east of the village and close to it. There is an old disused Government road near Tawk, which used to lead to Falam from Hanta.
9	Tweyat ...	2	40	None ...	From Ko Hlun the track goes round in a northerly direction and rising crosses a spur and descends into Tweyat. It is very steep and rather bad in parts. There is no good camping-ground here and not much water.
10	Tuntwe ...	4	44	Two small streams.	Going west from Tweyat the track turns close by the village and going south descends about 600 feet or more into a valley where there is a small stream and an excellent camping-ground. The track then goes north-west and rising about the same amount crosses a spur and turns west and going

					more or less level for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further, crosses another small stream near Tuntwe village. The track is very steep and in places it is rather bad. From the stream it rises a little to the village.
11	Som-Hrang ...	7	51	One small stream at 6th mile. Small stream ...	The track rises from the main village and passing through the smaller one goes west generally, for about 2 miles and is more or less level, then it turns nearly south and goes along the eastern side of a large valley, in the centre of which is a small stream; after turning south the road rises and falls and finally descends to the stream. It then rises slightly for a few hundred yards, goes more or less level to Som-Hrang and descends by a rough road to a small stream just by the village. From this it rises again (150 feet) to the village. The track is fairly good in places, but generally speaking it is not so; close to the village it is very bad. There is a good camping-ground on the east of the village with plenty of water, but except for this stream near the village, there is no water on the road.
12	Lyente ...	3	54	Small stream ...	From Som-Hrang the road goes about north-north-west for a mile, then turns sharply and goes south-south-west and descends; up to this point it is good and fairly level. The descent is both steep and difficult, the track is narrow and broken. It descends about 500 feet, and crossing a small stream turns and ascends to Lyente. There is plenty of water in this valley and camping is good on the stream. The track is decidedly bad.
13	Ngan-Yawl ...	4	58	None ...	The track ascends sharply through Lyente village and goes north-west to the top of the spur; thence it goes west and more or less level to Ngan-Yawl, with a slight ascent to the village from the top of the spur, though narrow in places. There is no water till near the village. The jungle on both sides of the track is thick in places. There is a fairly good camping-ground for a small party on west, but not much water.
14	Saungtè ...	8	66	Laiyo stream ...	From Som-Hrang the track runs west with a gentle descent for about a mile and a half; then it turns and going north descends into the Laiyo valley, and crossing the stream rises up to near Saungtè, where it turns west again and goes nearly level into the village (S. village). The descent and ascent are both very steep in parts, especially near the stream it is very bad in parts. There is little water, about 300 feet up the north side of the valley. Fairly good camping-ground on the west of Saungtè and close to it. There is plenty of water, but it is in the trough, which supplies a part of the village.
15	Falam ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$68\frac{1}{2}$	None ...	From Saungtè the road rises gradually at first and then steeply runs west to Falam.

ROUTE No. 17.

* From Tweyat (camp)	To Tawyan country and to Sihaung.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Moran ...	6	...	Manipur river ...	General direction east-north-east. The road crosses the river at the camp; it is not fordable, but during the rationing season boats are usually procurable. A Chin rope is stretched across the river 200 yards below the camp. The road runs along the bank for a few hundred yards and then ascends, at first steeply, afterwards more gradually, for 6 miles to Moran, a squalid village of houses with a fair water-supply and indifferent camping-ground to east. The two villages of Koval are on the side of the opposite side valley, distance 2 miles.
	Tawyan ...	6	12	Small stream ...	The path leaves village in a northerly direction and skirts hill for 1½ miles; then rises steeply to top of range, which is reached in 4 miles; thence road descends very steeply to Tawyan, and there is an excellent camping-ground 100 yards before the village is reached. *Note.*—From Tawyan, Sihaung may be reached in 15 miles. Road ascends 2 miles to saddle and then runs through the Minlèdaung villages, Khuplen, Haitui, and Ta Lon, and then gradually descending crosses the Myachaung-gyi and Myachaunggale streams, and thence runs by fairly level ground 8 miles to Sihaung.
	Khitan ...	...	...	......	The road leads up the Tawyan spur in a northerly direction and along hillside for 2 miles to a small stream and then ascends through taungyas to Sinyawl, and passing through it descends steeply to deep nulla and ascends verye steeply to Khitan, where there is an excellent camp on the saddle above the village, using the water in the village water-leads. Kawlyawl is 4 miles to the north by a good and fairly level road. *Note.*—From Khitan a road run, down to Indin, which is reached in 20 miles by a fair track.

Lotsum ...	11	...	......	From Khitan the road turns west and runs steeply up the Khitan spur, 5 miles, to the top of the range, the path being rough in several places. It runs along the top of the range for 4 miles, skirting the peaks and descending skirts spur, 2 miles to Lotsum, where there is plenty of water and a fair camp may be formed on the side of the village facing the river.
Falam post ...	12	...	......	The road runs south-west along the hillside to Munli, 1 mile, and then descends by a very steep and in some places dangerous road to the river, meeting it first below the suspension bridge at the 3rd mile; thence to Falam by the mule-track, 9 miles.

* For Tweyat *see* Route No. 16.

ROUTE No. 18.

From Kalewa					To Haka *viâ* Kalemyo and Falam.
No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Natkyigon ...	15	...	......	There is a cart road in course of construction to Pyinthaseik, the present road is good except during heavy rains. Boats take from two to three days, according to the state of the river.
2	Pyinthaseik ...	12	27	......	By mule-track. *See* Route No. 13.
3	No. 3 ...	15	42	......	
4	Fort White ...	10	52	......	
5	Bamboo camp	13	65	......	*See* Route No. 11.
6	Pine-tree camp	14	79	......	
7	Lombann ulla ...	12	91	......	
8	Falam ...	12	103	......	
9	Minkin ...	9	112	......	*See* Route No. 21.
10	No. 3 ...	12	124	......	
11	Haka ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$135\frac{1}{2}$	......	

ROUTE No. 19.

From Pakôkku					To Haka.
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Kanla ...	6	6	......	Leaving Pakôkku the road runs first south-west and then west through a portion of the village of Pakôkku and then on mostly between cactus hedges. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the village of Senlam is reached, consisting of about 30 houses, surrounded by a thorn hedge. There is a pôngyi kyaung to the north of the village with a well near it, but the water from this well is not good. Good water can be obtained in the village. The road up to this is good, but sandy in places. Beyond Senlam it passes over broken ground with short ascents and descents till it reaches the village of Lèya, a mile further on, consisting of about 40 houses. From there it runs level to Kanla. Cultivation on both sides as far as Lèya and high ground on the north and cultivation on the south from there to Kanla. Troops marching can, if preferred, follow the telegraph wire as far as Lèya, which runs to the north and parallel to the road. There is no actual road along here, but the clearing is as good and one or two nullas met with are no obstacle. A short distance is saved by this means as this curve in the road is avoided. Kanla consists of two villages (east and west) containing about 100 houses and both surrounded by a thorn fence. The ground to the north is broken and covered with scrub-jungle, but to the south there is a cultivated plain. The rest-camp is situated between the two villages, and there is a pôngyi kyaung to the south and some zayats in an enclosure to the east. There is accommodation for 300 troops in open sheds, and an officer's bungalow. In case of necessity the pôngyi kyaung and zayats could be utilized and would provide accommodation for about 100 men more. Water can be got from two wells near the pôngyi kyaung, and a few fowls and grass in the village. There are some Burman police stationed in the village, but no regular guard.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
2	Tibbia ...	15	21	Some dry nullas	From Kanla the road runs westwards and after crossing a nulla rises gradually for about 2 miles to the top of a bridge which is crossed. At 6¼ miles from Kanla the village of Kandaw, consisting of 70 or 80 houses, is reached. There is no accommodation for troops worth mentioning in this village. It is surrounded by a thorn hedge. There are two tanks with plenty of water, except in the dry season, one to the south-west and the other about ½ a mile further along the road, but the quality of their water is doubtful. The road up to this has been fair, but heavy in parts and broken in others; from here onwards it becomes very sandy and heavy and passes over level ground. From the 8th to 10th mile it runs along the telegraph clearing and at the latter distance enters an extensive forest of palmyra trees, which continues for about 5 or 6 miles. There are numerous small villages scattered about in this, but none are of any importance. About the 11th mile there is a small well of good water near the road and a little beyond a broad, sandy nulla is crossed, from the bed of which water can be got by digging. At about 14 miles is the village of Ingyinbin with a pôngyi kyaung and some zayats. The kyaung is good and zayats bad; 30 men might be accommodated here. Onward from here the road crosses a chaung two or three times, and a mile farther on is the village of Tibbia 15 miles in all from Kanla and 21 miles from Pakôkku. Tibbia consists of about 30 houses and there is a civil police post here. There is a well in the enclosure, but the quality of the water is doubtful. There is a rest-camp here with sheds in fair order, enough accommodation for 300 men, also a Public Works bungalow on the east side of the camp surrounded by a bamboo single stockade. Water can be got by digging holes in the chaung about 100 yards from the camp, and small supplies of chickens and eggs in the village, also grass and paddy for animals. This march is a very trying one for troops and is more

					so in the winter and dry weather than in the rains, as the ground, which is in some places undulating and others flat, is very sandy, and water on the way is scarce, at any rate until the 10th mile of the march. The Burmans make wells in the numerous chaung beds passed between the 10th and 15th miles, but the positions of these are changed. For carts this is a very long march and barely 1 mile per hour can be depended on as the bullocks get very tired in the heavy sand.
3	Pyinchaung ...	12	33	Several nullas...	The direction of this march is west. At the beginning the road passes through the palmyra grove entered in the last march, but shortly leaving it it, emerges into undulating country with scrub-jungle. Within the first 2 or 3 miles several nullas are passed having a little water in the rains, but dry at other seasons. At 2 or 2½ miles respectively the villages of Wetke and Gyobyan are passed, of about 30 houses each, and neither actually on the road. At 3½ and 5 miles are two tanks on the north of the road. This march lies over a range of low hills, the ascent to which is gradual and is accomplished in about the first 6 miles, after that there are occasional ascents and descents for about 2½ miles, from which point the road descends rapidly. From the 5th mile out a succession of defiles are met, which continue to the point where the road begins to descend. They are very narrow and troops cannot go through them in fours. From the end of the defile to the foot of the hills are four or five bridges, made of wood, spanning nullas, crossed in this bit. From the foot of the hills it is nearly 2 miles into the village of Pyinchaung, the road being along tne bed of a nulla and very heavy going. Pyinchaung is on the left of the nullah and is situated on a spur. Beyond the village on the brow of the spur is the rest-camp consisting of about three sheds, two old pôngyi kyaungs, and some small zayats. There is a Public Works Department bungalow. The accommodation is for about 300 men, but all the shelters are in bad order, and in the event of heavy rain do not give much protection. The village contains about 70 houses, and a small quantity of fowls, &c., can be got. This march is, with the exception of the last 2 miles, an easy one for troops, but very bad for carts as the part of the road lying over the hills is most difficult to get over, especially in the defiles, where the rush of water in the rain washes away the road and leaves the cart ruts deep and uneven and large boulders sticking up all along. Carts are consequently very apt to break down further on. When they get to the foot of the hills there is the sandy part of the road for the already tired bullocks to take them over; a mile an hour is all that can be reckoned on for carts in this march.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
4	Pauk ...	15	48	......	The direction of this march lies west-north-west. The road crosses the Yaw river the first time about ¾ of a mile from Pyinchaung. This ford is only practicable in the dry season, at which time the river is about 100 yards wide and 2 feet deep. The current is strong and the bed of the river firm. After the crossing the road follows the course of the river for about 1½ miles and then turns gradually to the left and passes the village of Payadaung at 3½ miles from the commencement of the march. Payadaung is a small village, but there is accommodation for about 50 men in a pôngyi kyaung and some zayats. From there the road runs on to Yeyin at 11 miles, which is near the second crossing of the Yaw. Yeyin contains about 40 houses and some dilapidated zayats. From Payadaung to Yeyin the road runs over undulating and jungle-covered ground. The ford at Yeyin is practicable in the dry season and is then about 2½ feet deep. After a heavy fall of rain in the hills at any season these rivers are liable to be much deeper and wider, but are not calculated to be impassable, except during the rains. The last 4 miles into Pauk are good-going in dry weather, and one small village of about 40 houses, Dawtha, is passed about half-way. The above route is impracticable during the rains as the Yaw river near Pyinchaung is unfordable. A slightly longer route must then be taken *viâ* the fords Seppè and Aingain. The distance to Seppè is 8 miles. The road to it turns off after crossing a dry nulla just below Pyinchaung and runs along the foot of some low hills for about 3 miles in a north-westerly direction, then it turns rather more to the west and passes over some cultivated ground, crosses a dry nulla about 3¾ miles and reaches the village of Thamadaw at 4 miles. The part of the road along the foot of the hills is sandy and miry in places, after that it is very heavy with mire up to the nulla and then again just before Thamadaw. This village contains a kyaung and some zayats, which could afford shelter for about 150 men provided the kyaung itself is occupied. From here to Seppè the road is heavy in parts, sandy in others, and towards the end is rather undulating. It is a difficult road for both troops and carts, especially after rains.

5	Chaunggu ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$55\frac{1}{4}$	Paukchaung, Lindaung-chaung.	First march from Pauk to Chaunggu is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Paukchaung has to be crossed immediately on leaving Pauk; generally dry, but subject to floods. Road follows the foot of low hills and is undulating. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles just beyond village of Thayetdaw Lindaungchaung is crossed; this chaung is also liable to floods. Road continues to right. Yawdwin road here branches off to left. Road is now level for about a mile and then again undulating. First rest-camp at Chaunggu lies off the road.
6	Yebyu ...	$11\frac{1}{2}$	67	Ôknesuchaung.	The second march to Yebyu is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, reckoning from the Chaunggu rest-camp. The road is first undulating and crosses the Ôknesuchaung about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles out; then ascends again and for about 2 miles along the top of the ridge is very good. It then descends to the rest-camp at Yebyu, which is on the left-hand side of the road on the Yebyu stream, just before the 18th mile-post. The village, of about 15 houses, is not actually on the road, but a little way off. There is a Public Works Department bungalow just across the Yebyu stream near the rest-camp. The camp consists of three sheds, the same as at Chaunggu, and a small zayat. Water from the Yebyu stream.
7	Yedu ...	7	74	Yebyu stream...	The third march is from Yebyu to Yedu, 7 miles exactly. The Yebyu stream is crossed and the ascent of the Pôndaung hills commenced at once. The road is zigzaged and the ascent easy. The total ascent is 1,150 feet and the top is reached just after the 22nd mile-post. The descent is only 550 feet, accomplished in 3 miles. A short cut fit for baggage animals leaves the road soon after the 22nd mile-post on the left-hand side and rejoins just before the village of Yedu. This is a small village of 15 houses. There is a rest-camp of four sheds and two zayats. Water is got from a well in the rest-camp to the west of the village, also from a stream behind the camp.
8	Anyaban ...	12	86	Ban stream ...	The fourth march to Anyaban crosses the Inbinhla range as far as Chin; 2 miles the road is level. This is a village of about 50 houses and has a pôngyi kyaung. Beyond Chin the ascent begins. The road is zigzaged and the ascent easy. Total height about level of Chin 1,130 feet. Top is reached in $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, just after the $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles post. Descent is 920 feet in $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. After the 34th mile there is a short cut down, good enough for baggage animals. Anyaban is a village of 20 houses. There is a rest-camp of five huts, but one is broken just now (November 1891), also a Public Works Department bungalow just before the camp, both on right-hand side of road. Water from a well about 400 yards beyond camp to the west, also from Ban stream; latter preferable, if obtainable. This march is just short of 12 miles.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
9	Tilin ...	13½	99½	Yaw and Chè rivers.	The fifth march is into Tilin and is just 13½ miles long. The road is undulating for first 3 miles, when the village of Alèban (20 houses) is reached; then there is a slight rise and after another mile the village of Achiban (50 houses) is reached. There is a kyaung here that could accommodate about 100 men. There is a flat stretch through some paddy-fields for a little more than a mile, which becomes very bad in wet weather. After that the road runs over some rising ground, fairly good for 6 miles, and the last 2 miles into Tilin are over gravel soil and good in all weather. The road runs through the rest-camp and turns to the right into the village of Tilin, which is a big one of over 100 houses. The rest-camp contains four huts and to the south there are some deserted kyaungs that could accommodate some more men, but they are in bad repair. There is also another kyaung in the centre of the village opposite the telegraph office. There is a Burman police-guard here and a telegraph office and headquarters of a Myoôk. Water plentiful from streams to south and west of camp. A path runs south from here to Yawdwin, which can be used by troops with animal transport, but not carts, during the dry season. During the rains it is passable, but scarcely to troops. Yawdwin is 26 miles distant by this route. It is four short marches—(i) to Tachaung, 6 miles; (ii) to Kyi, 8 miles; (iii) to Nathu, 6 miles; (iv) into Yawdwin, 6 miles. In the last march the Yaw and Chè rivers have to be crossed.
10	Shwekôndaing...	14	113½	Tanti stream ...	The sixth march is to Shwekôndaing, just 14 miles to the rest-camp. The road is undulating the whole way and very good, being over gravelly soil all but the last 4 miles, in which the soil is clayey, and consequently after rain this part of the march is bad and rather heavy. The rest-camp here is 1½ miles beyond the village, some distance to the right of the road. There is a Public Works Department bungalow exactly at the 63rd mile-

					post; the village is about 200 yards beyond this. The road to the camp turns off at a nullal just after the 64th mile-post. If this is missed, there is another cart-track after the 64½ mile-post, from where the camp can be seen. It is hidden by trees until nearly abreast of it, consequent y it is better to get a guide at the village. There are four huts and water is obtainable from the stream close by. On this march the Tant stream is crossed just 4 miles out of Tilin, generallv low, but subject to floods in the rains; after that no more water is obtainable till Shwekôndaing is reached.
11	Mawlè ...	12	125½	Senè and Maw streams.	The seventh march is to Mawlè, 12 miles from camp to camp. The road is undulating and flat in parts, but not so hilly as in previous march. The soil is clayey most of the way and gets heavy after rain. The village of Semindaw is passed at 6 miles out. The Senèchaung has to be crossed ½ mile before the camp is reached. It is about 30 yards wide with a large volume of water in the rains, but not much more than knee-deep in the dry season. A ferry is established here, to be used if necessary. The camp contains four huts. The village is just beyond in the angle formed by the junction of the Senè and and Maw streams. Mawlè is a small village of about 20 houses. There is a Public Works Department bungalow on the near side. Water from one or other of the rivers, the Maw being nearest.
12	Minywa ...	6½	132	Maw and Myittha rivers.	The eighth march is to Minywa, 6½ miles from camp to camp. The road is fairly level with one or two spurs to cross. Just after leaving Mawlè the Maw river has to be crossed, about 50 yards wide and deep in the rains, but barely knee-deep in the dry season. It is subject to sudden and violent floods. There is a ferry consisting of a boat and a raft. The former capable of carrying about 15 men at a time, the latter 25 or 30. The village of Minywa, a large one of about 300 houses, is reached at 5 miles. There is a Public Works Department bungalow here on a hill to the south of the village. There are seven kyaungs altogether in this village. The rest-camp is about a mile further on across the river Myittha. This is a large river unfordable when in flood and waist-deep even in the dry season. There is a ferry established and plenty of boats obtainable. The ferry consists of a raft as on the Maw and is arranged to work with a pulley on a wire rope overhead. The camp is being enlarged just now and will contain seven huts aud a fair sized zayat about ½ mile from the crossing. In the dry season the Public Works Department generally make a temporary bridge across this river, which is taken up at the beginning of the rains. Water obtainable from the stream.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
13	Gangaw ...	13½	145½	Panli chaung, Myittha, and Laungtaung chaung.	The ninth march is into Gangaw, 13½ miles from the last camp. The road passes over undulating jungle-covered country and is good, though parts are liable to get bad after a few days rain. The Panli chaung, barely a foot deep in the dry season, but liable to be impassable in the rains, is about 3 miles beyond the camp. At 5½ miles is the village of Kyauksè and the Myittha has again to be crossed just beyond the village of Shaukpin, exactly 2 miles out of Gangaw. Exactly similar remarks apply to this crossing as to the last, except that it is always deeper here. Numerous boats to be had. The last 2 miles into Gangaw are level and the Laungtaungchaung has to be crossed about a mile before getting to it; only a small stream in the dry weather, but very subject to sudden floods in the rains. Gangaw is a large town of over 300 houses, is the headquarters of a subdivision, and has a post and telegraph office, and several shops. The troops are quartered in a stockade on the rear-side of the village, but the rest-camp is about a mile on, near the small village of Myaukôn. New barracks are being built on the site of rest-camp; there is a Public Works Department bungalow just near this. Gangaw stands on the right bank of the Myittha, which is high here; the surrounding country is flat and under paddy cultivation.
14	Myinza ...	11	156½	Kônsaing stream and two or three other nul-	The tenth march is to Myinza, 11 miles from Gangaw, 10 miles from the rest-camp. The road passes over spurs of jungle-covered hills and is good. About 5 miles out of Gangaw the Kônsaing stream is crossed and two or three other nullas are crossed as well that are not bridged, the biggest of which is about 1½ mile out of Myinza. The only village of any size is Ywazè, just about half-way where there is a pôngyi kyaung. Myinza has 30 houses, a rest-camp with two sheds, a Public Works Department bungalow, and one zayat in the village. Water from the river.

15	Kan ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	169	Tawzatè streams and several small nullas.	The eleventh march to Kan is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The road is good, flat at first, but passing over some spurs near Kan and level again for the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Only one small village about 4 miles out of Myinza is passed, and several small nullas, the biggest being the Tawzatè stream, just half-way, have to be crossed. Kan is a big village of 150 houses, is inhabited by half Burmans and half Chins. The surrounding country is flat and under paddy cultivation. The military post was on the left of the road situated on the bank of the Myittha. The rest-camp, with two large sheds, is beyond the post. There is a post and telegraph office at Kan and it is a large Commissariat depôt. The road continues as a cart-track from here northward to Kalemyo, which is about six marches away. Mozo is stopped at 8 miles out, otherwise five halts as follows:—(i) Myintha, 16 miles; (ii) Kyaukpyauk, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; (iii) Natin, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; (iv) Indin, 12 miles; (v) Kalemyo, 13 miles; total 62 miles. The Myittha is navigable to country boats all the way from where it is first touched at Minywa to Kalemyo. There is a Public Works Department bungalow at Kan.
16	Laungat camp	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$181\frac{1}{2}$	Myittha river, Kabè and Laungat streams.	The road leaving Kan crosses the Myittha river by a ford which is not more than 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep in the dry weather. During the rains, when the river is more or less flooded, it must be crossed by boat or ferry. Beyond the path runs up stream along the left bank for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and then turns west over dry undulating ground covered with open in-jungle and grass with bamboo clumps here and there in the hollows. It runs generally along a low spur and is excellent going. At 6 miles the Kabè sakan is reached, and beyond this the path runs down to a small stream, dry in January, which it crosses at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and running gradually upwards, crosses a spur of the Kabè hill at about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles and descends towards the Kabè stream at 8 miles. This stream has good water in it at the end of the year, but by February it is dried up. The path follows the course of the stream, which it crosses several times. At 9 miles the Kyaukpyodaung sakan is passed, and just beyond this road is steep and rocky for some 400 yards or 500 yards. Descending again to the bed of the stream it runs up it to 10 miles, when the foot of the Kabè hill is reached. The ascent of the Kabè hill is very steep, but it has been zigzaged so as to allow loaded mules to ascend it, the general gradient being 1 in 7. At about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles the summit is reached at an altitude of about 2,000 feet above the sea. The path, after running along the ridge for a short distance, descends very steeply to the Lungat stream ($12\frac{1}{2}$ miles), but is zigzaged for baggage animals. In the dry weather the Lungat chaung is a clear stream about 50 feet broad and $1\frac{1}{2}$

No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
					feet deep. In the rains its greatest rise is probably from 8 to 10 feet. It runs along a narrow channel with high banks covered with jungle and precipitous in many places, besides being much cut up by side streams and nullas. The path follows the bed of the stream, which is covered with loose shingle and boulders, with here and there rock and sand; marching along it is in consequence very tiring to transport animals.
17	Chaungkwa ...	190	21	Mèshaung stream and Lantôk stream.	From the Lungat camp the path runs up the bed of the stream, continually crossing and recrossing it till Chaungkwa is reached; the exact number of crossings is 40. In one or two places the path leaves the chaung and runs through jungle or across some spur for a short distance. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles reach Taungwadet sakan on the left bank of the stream, and at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles Indwin sakan, also on the left bank. At $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles reach Thayetpin sakan on the right bank of the stream. This camp was found to be unhealthy and feverish when occupied by troops between December and March. Chaungkwa is situated at the foot of the Tapoi hill, at the junction of the Mèshaung and Lantôk streams, which together form the Lungat stream. In the camp there is accommodation for 200 men in old barracks. There is no village, and only grass and firewood can be obtained locally. Water is good and plentiful from the chaungs.
18	Taungtek camp	197	28	......	From the Chaungkwa camp the road runs very steeply up the spur of the Taopi hill and passes through the post. The ascent continues pretty general all the way up to the point at which the path reaches its highest about 300 feet below the summit of the hill and some 4,200 feet above sea-level. A path for mules has been with great difficulty and labour constructed up this spur, sometimes by zigzags and sometimes along the face of tremendous khuds. From the steepness of the hillside landslips must be looked for in the rainy season, and the road will need constant repair. On ascending the hill the open in-jungle is first met with, but at about 2,000 feet firs begin to appear and at 3,000 feet rhododendrons become plentiful.

					These are in full bloom about February. At about 5½ miles a saddle is reached, and down the khud on the south side 300 feet below the ridge, water is procurable. From the top of the hill a fine view of the Myittha valley is obtained, and signalling with Kan can be carried on. The road striking the side of the hill for a short distance descends to Taungtek by another spur equally steep and zigzaged like the ascent. Water is obtained from a small stream.
19	Rawvan* ...	7½	204½	......	From the camp the road is easy all the way to Rawvan and gradually ascends up a long spur, striking round the sides of the small hills and nowhere steep. At 2 miles it passes over a long saddle, where there is a halting-place called Bômbôk. Water is plentiful from a small stream about 250 yards down the hillside on the north. At the western ends of this saddle, about 2½ miles from the camp, the road to Mesum turns off to the north-west. At about 5½ miles the road ascends to a saddle of the main ridge to the north of a peak called Torsongklang (about 5,700 feet). From this point a path runs south-east to Lamtôk village. From the saddle Rawvan is in sight and the road descends along the hillside all the way to it. The village of Farong can also be seen to the west and Hrongwin to the north-north-west At about 6½ miles the path to Tinam turns off to the east, and at about 7 miles two well-defined paths are seen, the first of which leads to the Rawvan village "taungyas" while the other goes to Bôndwa. Water is plentiful from streams from the hill above, and a few fowls, &c., are procurable. The post is on a spur to the north-west of the village; accommodation for 100 men. Water is obtained from a stream between it and the village. Grass and firewood are plentiful.
20	Yokwa ...	9	213½	Laivar and three other streams.	General direction west-north-west. On leaving camp the road at first runs north and is level along the hillside. It then descends a spur to Farong village. From here it runs west along the hillside and gradually descends to two small streams in the bottom of the valley, which it crosses and ascends pretty steeply to the top of the next spur. From here it is again level along the side of the hill and then gradually descends through the taungya, crossing another spur to a small stream at about 6 miles. From here it crosses another low spur and descends at about 7 miles to the Laivar stream, about 12 feet broad and bridged. From here it ascends a very steep spur by zigzags, and crossing this keeps along the hillside, gradually ascending to the spur above the camp, whence it runs down at an easy gradient into the camp. The path to the village leads along the hillside above the post. Water is obtained from streams on both sides. The village is about a mile to the west of the camp. Supplies of fowls and vegetables are procurable.

* It is usual to make one march from Chaungkwa to Rawvan, 14½ miles.

ROUTE No. 19—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
21	Bwètet ...	9	222½	Einvar and Bwètetvar streams.	Direction north-north-west. The road from the post runs gradually down to the Einvar at about 2 miles, which is bridged; beyond this the ascent is very steep and zigzaged up to the top of a spur at about 4½ miles. From here it descends again gradually, working along the hillside and round spurs until at 8½ miles it reaches the Bwètet stream about 10 feet broad and bridged. From the stream there is a pretty steep ascent, which is zigzaged up to the village. The road, however, does not pass through the village, but passing below it gradually rises to the camp which is on a level piece of ground on the hillside. The site is good and well sheltered. Water is obtained from a small stream 200 yards to the west A few fowls and vegetables are procurable. Grass and firewood are plentiful.
22	Haka ...	10	232½	Mingnuvar stream.	General direction north-north-west. Leaving the Bwètet post the road crosses the stream, from which water is obtained, and runs over a spur, descending gradually till it reaches the Mingnu stream at about 2 miles. This stream is about 12 feet broad and is bridged. From here the acent is steep and the road, zigzaged at first, leads gradually up the side of a spur till Mingnu village it seen at 4 miles. The road passes round the back of the village and continues to ascend steadily to the top of the range, which is reached at about 7½ miles. Water is brought by leads from the hillside above. Some fowls, &c., are procurable. The road, after reaching the top of the ridge, runs along it for some distance and then begins to descend about 1½ miles from Haka post. The altitude of the ridge, where the road leaves it, is about 7,100 feet above sea-level, and Rongklang, the highest peak above Haka, is about 7,500. From the top of the ridge the path runs through dense tree-jungle until on nearing the post it suddenly emerges on open, grassy spurs and runs down to the post.

Note—The route from Pakôkku to Kan was written by Lieutenant Ray, 7th (D.C.O.) Regiment B. I., in November 1891; that from Kan to Haka by Lieutenant Norrie, paid Attaché, Intelligence Branch, in April 1890; both have been slightly altered to bring them up to date.

ROUTE No. 20.

From Myintha, Myittha valley					To Haka, Chin Hills, *viâ* Wunhla (Vanhna).
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Sunkachaung ...	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Myittha river ...	General direction west. Crossing the Myittha river by a ford the path is level and easy running through forest of small teak trees. Camping-ground good, and water from the Sunkachaung plentiful from large pools in the bed, 20 feet deep, with small stream flowing through them, which in the dry weather loses itself in the ground after 200 yards.
2	Runlongchaung	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	......	General direction north-west. Path good, ascending very fairly gradually all the way, following the tops of ridges and spurs. Country thickly wooded; trees, in and fir. No water along the road. Camping-ground good, but unsuitable on account of scarcity of water, which is only sufficient for a small force; supply would probably become exhausted in two or three days, being derived from small pools at the bottom of a narrow, rocky gully, about 200 yards below the camp.
3	Kotar-var ...	11	$30\frac{1}{2}$	Nanpathi river	General direction west. Gradual ascent to the top of the Nanpathi hill; then steep descent to the Nanpathi, here from 20 yards to 40 yards wide and 2 feet deep. No camping-ground at the ford as hills on either side descend very steeply straight down to the water, leaving no room for the camp. The ascent from the Nanpathi is also very steep. The village of Wunhla(*) is passed about a mile before camp is reached. No other village. The camp is bad and cramped at the bottom of a narrow valley. Water plentiful. Site for a camp for a small party exists close to Wunhla village beside a small stream. Path throughout well defined, but hilly and steep. Country thickly wooded. East of Nanpathi trees, chiefly firs. Water only procurable near Wunhla and in the Nanpathi.

(*) Vanhna.

ROUTE NO. 20—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
4	Firthi ...	11½	42	Kotar-var, Twombi-var, Arfilaung-var, Dawchim-var, Bann-var.	General direction west-north-west. Path as a whole not good, being comparatively new and not worn or well defined. Some very steep ascents and descents. Country thickly wooded as far as the Twombi-var, beyond which it is fairly open up to the highest part of the hill. From here to the Dawchim-var it is again thickly wooded; beyond the Dawchim it is thinly wooded. There is a considerable amount of cultivation in the Twombi valley. Water fairly plentiful except between the Twombi-var and the Arfilaung-var. No villages on road. All the streams from 2 to 4 yards wide, except the Arfilaung, which is very small. Camping-ground well situated on a spur commanding the village, but small, only suitable for a small force without transport animals. Good camping-ground could be formed at the end of the spur below the camp and just above the Bann-var, from which an unlimited supply of water could be had.
5	Haka ...	11	53	Tidarr-var, Tipi-var, Hèhwè-var, Tisom-var, Rawnu-var, Rawton-var.	General direction west-south-west. Path throughout very good, slight ascent from the hill above Kobe village to Haka; also steep descent to and ascent from the Hèhwè-var. Country open and only slightly wooded. Ground near villages cultivated. The following villages are passed:—Zonhnam, Faron, Byaote, and Kobe.

Note.—From reports by Lieutenant Norrie and Captain Verner in 1890.

ROUTE No. 21.

From Haka					To Falam.
No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	No. 3 camp ...	12½	12½	Several small streams.	The mule-track was made in 1891, and has been repaired yearly. It was west from Haka turning north after passing the saddle above Kotarr. Thence runs fairly level, skirting the hillside. At the 6th mile there is a small stream of water. At the 11th mile the highest point in the road is reached, about 6,500 feet, and thence the road falls to the camp which is 100 feet below the road on the east. The camp has permanent accomodation for 2 officers and 100 men and for about 30 mules.
2	Minkin camp ...	12	24½	The Pao and several small streams.	After ascending from the camp the road runs along the top of the range for 3 miles, gradually descending; thence descends steeply by zigzags to Hairon village at the 17th mile, near which a small stream is crossed, thence zigzag down to stream 10 feet wide which is bridged, then runs along above the Pao stream, rising and falling 1½ miles, to the ford on the Pao stream, 40 feet wide, 1 foot deep in the dry weather, but impassable during the rains. There is a permanent bridge over the river. Road then ascends by zigzags through cultivation 2 miles and then runs along fairly level, but ascending in places to the camp where there is the same accommodation as at No. 3.
3	Falam post ...	9	33½	......	Leaving camp road runs fairly level for 1 mile and then ascends ½ mile to the top of the Minkin range, which it crosses and descends by zigzags, crossing several small streams to the old Laiyo camp. The road is now only an improved Chin track, and although easily passable for mules, it is steep in places. The path runs through the Laiyo group of villages and then ascends steeply through cultivation, crossing the top of two spurs, then runs fairly level until below the post whence there is a steep ascent of 100 feet.

Note.—Small guards of about ten men have up to date been kept at No. 3 and Minkin camps and a new road is in course of construction between Minkin and the post.

ROUTE No. 22.

From Haka					To Shurkwa (direct).
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Saorell camp ...	12	12	......	*See* Route No. 23.
2	Dolinpa camp...	12	24	......	Path leaves Thetta road at ¾ mile from camp and runs south-south-west, skirting the hillside and crossing the saddle from which it ascends rather steeply for ½ mile, thence along top of range. At the 7th mile it descends to a stream 10 feet wide and a foot deep, along which it runs for ¾ of a mile, then ascends narrow spur somewhat steeply to the top of the range, along which it runs descending 100 feet to the camp, there being a fair supply of water in a rocky nulla on the west.
3	Shurkwa ...	16	40	......	The road keeps to the top of the range, skirting the peaks and in places running through thick jungle. At the 10th mile there is a little water on the east. Thence continues due south, crossing two peaks where the road is steep and bad. At the 14th mile the road begins to descend along a narrow spur which afterwards widens. The road to the camp leads down a spur to the east, while the road to the village continues due south. Except for the two ascents near Shurkwa, the road is very good throughout and is fit for mule transport.

ROUTE No. 23.

From Haka					To Shurkwa *viâ* Kapi and Paipa.
No.	Stages.	DISTANCES.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Interme-diate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Saorell-var ...	12	12	Nepar 10 to 15 feet, broad, might be impassable after very heavy rain. Yaovar and Saorellvar, small mountain streams.	For 1½ miles along Haka-Falam mule-track, then in south-west direction crossing the spurs of the Rongklang, gradually turning south until it falls into the Nepar, which is crossed some 20 times; thence rises steeply 1 mile where Bwenlon road leaves it; then fairly level until it descends to the Yao-var at 9½ miles, where there is a good camping-ground; then crosses several small steams and rises steeply and runs along the top of a spur, dropping steeply to the Saorell-var, where there is plenty of flat ground and water, fuel and grass.
2	Thetta ...	6	18	A small stream	Path at once ascends at an easy gradient, and at ¾ mile road to Shurkwa leads on west and ¼ mile on crest line of spur is reached; then descends rather steeply to small stream and rises gradually to the top of a long ridge running south-east, along which it goes. At the 5th mile Thetta can be seen and road descends the Thetta spur somewhat steeply in places to that village, and passing round it on the east runs into flat ground just under the village with a well of water on the west where a fair camp may be formed.
3	Kapi ...	25	24	The Ri-var and another stream.	The path runs steeply down to the Ri-var about ½ a mile, then 2½ miles along the stream, crossing it about 10 times; then striking off south-west rather steeply it ascends 1 mile and descends along spur, 1½ miles, to small stream. The path then ascends, steeply in places, to the ridge above Kapi, 1 mile, and descends through the village to fairly flat ground about 300 feet above large stream, where a fair camp may be formed.

ROUTE No. 23—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
4	Paipa camp ...	7	31	The Boinu, 40 feet wide, 2 feet deep, from December to May. Impassable during rains except by light cane bridge.	Ascend through village and go along Kapi ridge, gradually ascending to peak at 4th mile, thence by long spur running south-west 3 miles to the Boinu, on the farther bank of which there is good camping-ground.
5	Paizôn camp ...	6	37	The Boinu river and several small rivulets.	The path runs down-stream $\frac{1}{3}$ mile and branches off south-west, ascending spur for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further on is Paipa, turns south and runs 5 miles along east slope of the Boipa range; at about 3rd mile another path branches off to Shurkwa. The camping-ground is a mile from the river and the same distance from Paizôn.
6	Shurkwa ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$41\frac{1}{2}$	The Boinu river and three small streams.	Road runs south to Paizôn, then descends 1 mile to the Boinu by path, almost precipitous in places, crosses river and ascends, very steeply at first, 2 miles, where there is a good flat camping-ground on the same level as Shurkwa, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south-east. The water-supply is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away in nullas on the north side of spur.

ROUTE No. 24.

From Haka					To Hanta.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Jungle camp ...	...	10	Many streams...	From Haka the road goes south over hill, following the Haka-Kan road; from the top of this hill it descends gently to 6,700 feet (3¼ miles), where it leaves the road to Kan. From this point it keeps along the top of the hill to 4½ miles and then goes nearly east, several hundred feet below the top, until it crosses a saddle about 7 miles from Haka. At 7½ miles there is a camping-ground with a good supply of water near. Half a mile further on the road crosses another saddle (6,016 feet) and from here, going round a reëntrant, gradually descends to 4,480 feet, at which point (13½ miles) there is a camping-ground with water near. Between the 8th mile and this camp water is met at several places on the road. From here, after ascending about 200 or 300 feet across a spur, the road descends by several zigzags to 3,280 feet, crossing a large nulla by a bridge. Here there is a supply of water and a camping-ground (17¼ miles), but there would probably be too much water during the rains for this to be a good halting place. The road now ascends over another spur, by several zigzags, the slope of the hill being in some places very steep and, descending the other side of the spur, crosses a large stream by means of a bridge, going round a reëntrant and over one
2	Jungle camp ...	10¼	20¼	...	small spur, a camping-ground is reached at 20¼ miles. There is a large supply of water, but not much level ground for a camp. Immediately after leaving this camp the road goes up over another spur and there is a good camping-ground, with a large supply of water near at 22¼ miles. Just before reaching this camp two large nullas are crossed by bridges. From

ROUTE NO. 24—concluded.

From Haka					To Hanta.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and steamers.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
3	Nanpathi camp	$11\frac{3}{4}$	32	......	here the road keeps nearly along the level, slightly descending into and ascending from one small nulla. There is another camping-ground at the 27th mile with a large supply of water near (altitude of camp 4,000 feet). Half a mile beyond this the top of the spur is reached, down which the road descends to the Nanpathi river. This spur, although very long, is in some places exceedingly steep, especially the final descent into the Nanpathè, and the road is taken down by a great many zigzags to the river, which is 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The Nanpathi is nearly 32 miles from Haka. There is plenty of camping-ground on either side of the river, the best being just above the bank on the Haka side. The hill which the road now ascends, having crossed the river, is very steep, and the road, crossing a saddle at an elevation of about 4,000 feet, keeps along the other side of the hill until Hanta post is reached: 39 miles.
4	Hanta ...	7	39	......	

Note.—The mule-track was made in 1892 and has not since been repaired. The bridges are now all in ruins and the road much overgrown. The Nanpathi is fordable from December until May.

ROUTE No. 25.

From Haka, Chin Hills					To Naring *viâ* Hripi.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Kusa ...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	Boinu river, Nèpar-var, Lawtèhna-var, and other streams.	General direction south-west Leaving the Haka post the road follows the Klangklang road for about a mile and then turns off down the valley of the stream to the south-west of Haka. At about 3 miles it crosses this and runs steeply up a spur to the top of the ridge, beyond which it crosses and descends more gradually by another spur to the Nèpar-var at about 6 miles. Crossing this it runs over another ridge and down to the Boinu river by a steep ascent and descent. It then runs down the left bank of the Boinu to a point where it crosses it at about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The stream is here about 20 feet broad and 1 foot deep. The path now ascends very steeply for about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and reaches the top of a spur, along which it runs, ascending much more gradually for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It then ascends again steeply for about a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the top of the ridge at about 10 miles. From here the next $\frac{1}{2}$ mile is level and then there is a very steep and almost precipitous descent into the valley beyond. Crossing the small stream at the bottom, the path leads round the foot of the Pupiklang, a high conical peak which can be seen from most points in the neighbourhood. At about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles reaches the Lawtèhna-var and follows it upwards, still round the base of Pupiklang, for about a mile, crossing it three or four times. The path then leaves it and runs up a spur, very steep, where it leaves the stream, but more gradually higher up to the top of a high ridge, and from here it runs pretty steeply down the whole way to Kusa at $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The camping-ground is on a very small stream to the north of the village. The site is cramped and much overgrown. On the opposite hill to Kusa to the north-west, about 3 miles off, can be seen the large Klangklang village of Klang-rwa.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
2	Hripi ...	13	29½	Several small streams.	General direction south-west. The path runs south along the side of the hill below the village till it reaches the top of a spur, when it runs downhill pretty steeply to 1 mile, beyond which it is fairly level, running along the hill sides and crossing two or three small streams. At 5 miles it reaches the village of Saungtia, through which it passes. Saungtia is a village of about 70 houses, tributary to Haka. Water from streams on both sides. From Saumgtia a path runs south to Laitet. *See* Route No. 25A, Haka to Naring *viâ* Bwenlon and Aibur, Stage 3; distance about 14 miles. The path still continues fairly level to 7 miles, when it bends sharply round to the west along the watershed between the valleys of the Tanghorr-var and the Laaw-var. At about 8 miles there is a pretty steep ascent to the top of a ridge. At about 9 miles from here there is a steep descent to a small stream and then the path runs up a long spur to the crest of the ridge above Hripi. From here it runs down a steep spur and crossing a small stream runs up into the village. Hripi is a very picturesquely situated village, situated on two parallel spurs, but commanded from the south. Height above the sea is 5,700 feet. The camping-ground is in a small valley 600 yards to the south of the village, where there is a small stream of good water. From Hripi the southern road from Haka to Fort Tregear and Lungleh branches off to the west.
3	Wantu ...	9½	39	Paipi-var, Nuit-var, and several small streams.	General direction south-west. The road runs up from the village for about 300 yards and passes over a spur and begins to descend round the hillside by a good path, not very steep. At about 2 miles it leads out into a beautiful, flat, grassy valley of some 400 acres, beautifully situated among hills, which rise on the north side in perpendicular cliffs, and watered by a fine clear stream called the Paipi-var. The path runs down this valley for about a mile, when it crosses the Paipi-var by a foot-bridge and runs along the opposite hillside, fairly level and easy-going, crossing several small streams and running west. At 6 miles the path bends to the south and commences

					to descend steeply for some 3,000 feet to the Nuit-var, which is reached at 8½ miles. This is a fine clear stream, flowing along the bottom of a very deep narrow valley, the sides of which are in many places precipitous. The path crossing the stream leads steeply up the opposite hillside through jungle to the village of Wantu. There is no good site for camping on here and water is scarce. The best place for a halt appears to be on the Nuit-var, a mile before the village is reached. Here water at least is plentiful, though the site is very cramped. Supplies of a few fowls, vegetables, &c., are procurable; also grass and firewood.
4	Kabôn ...	13	52	Hlampè and several small streams.	General direction south-south-east. The road runs up from the village on to the spur to the south and then leads steadily up this with some pretty steep ascents in places for about 4 miles, when it reaches the top of a high hill. From here the valley of the Boinu can be seen about 3 or 4 miles to the west. The river is flowing north up to this point and then bends away to the west to become what is known as the Koladyne. From the top of this hill the path leads down pretty steeply for about ¾ of a mile and then along a fairly level spur to the village of Yepai, at about 5½ miles, containing about 60 houses and independent. From Yepai the path runs down pretty steeply for about 300 yards to a stream, which it crosses and runs down the valley fairly level, crossing the stream from time to time. At 7½ miles it enters a fine, open, grassy valley of 300 or 400 acres, watered by the headwaters of the Hlampè ("hlam" and "var" both signify streams) and very beautifully situated. The path now runs down the valley for about 1½ miles, when the hills closing in, the level grassy plain is left, the road still running down the bank of the stream through jungle and across a great many small streams and nullas. About ½ mile before Kabôn is reached the path leaves the Hlampè and ascends up a steep spur to the village. Place for a camp is on the spur just below the village, water being procurable from a small stream close by on the south. A few supplies of fowls, eggs, vegetables, &c., are procurable.
5	Camp on the Tanghorr-var.	7½	59½	Hlampè and one small stream.	General direction south-east. The path runs through the village, and up on to the top of the Kwèpiklang, which it crosses and descends the opposite side. The eastern slopes of the Kwèpiklang are in many places precipitous and the path is extremely steep for about a mile, when it reaches a minor spur down the crest of which it runs, descending much more gradually to 5½ miles when there is a final steep descent to the bank of the Hlampè. It continues down the bank, crossing a stream and two or three nullas, and then runs along the face of a very steep khud, descending again very steeply

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		to the Hlampè at 7 miles. From here it follows the bed of the stream, crossing and recrossing it five times to its junction with the Tanghorr-var at $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There is no village here and no supplies except water and firewood. Camp can be pitched on the right bank of the Tanghorr-var just below the junction.
6	Naring ...	17	$76\frac{1}{2}$	Tanghorr-var ...	General direction south-south-east. The road runs down the bed of the Tanghorrvar for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, crossing and recrossing it 13 times and running over stones and boulders and among rocks. It is a very tiring bit of road and would be impassable when the river is in flood. There is another path which crosses the stream once, and running over the hill beyond, joins this path further on. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the path leaves the stream and runs very steeply up to the crest of a spur to the point where the alternative path mentioned above joins it again at about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From here it runs gradually up along the top of the spur with a few steep ascents for short distances, till it strikes the road from Haka to Naring *viâ* Bwenlôn and Aibur, at about 9 miles. For further description *see* above route. The Tanghorr-var flows into the Boinu river about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Naring, and the river is locally called the Tipi below the junction, Tip meaning "great water." At the point where it is joined by the Tanghorr-var the Boinu again bends to the south and flows round the base of a high mountain, the eastern slopes of which are in many places sheer precipices of great height.

Note.—This route is impracticable for laden animals throughout and can only be used by coolies.

This report was made by Lieutenant Norrie in 1890 and has been slightly altered to bring it up to date.

ROUTE No. 25A.

From Haka					To Naring *viâ* Bwenlon and Aibur.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Bwenlon ...	16	16	Nèparvar, Utivar, Saorellvar, Boinu river.	The road leaving the Haka post ran west along the road to Fort Tregear for 1¼ miles and then turned south-west and led along the lower slopes of the Rongklang, gradually bending to the south. The road was a narrow path, with steep ascents and descents for short distances, where it crossed the numerous small nullas flowing west. At 3¼ miles it crossed a spur, and began to descend steeply into the valley of the Neparvar. This is a clear stream flowing west into the Boinu. From here it followed the course of the stream upwards for nearly 2 miles, crossing it about twenty times, and then ascended a spur, the top of which is reached at about 6¾ miles. From this point another path leads off to the south-east to Thetta, about 15 miles from Haka. The road after running along the side of the spur for a short distance descends very steeply to the Utivar and ascends as steeply to the top of the opposite range, from which it immediately descends by a steep spur to the Saorellvar at about 10 miles. This stream also flows west to the Boinu and, with the other two streams previously crossed, contains a plentiful supply of water all the year round, The road from here crosses another steep ridge and descends to the Boinu, at about 12 miles; so far the general direction is south-south-west, but for the next 4 miles it leads generally due south. On reaching the Boinu it at once crosses the river, which is here about 90 feet broad and 1½ feet deep in the dry weather, though it must be a large stream after rain and quite impassable in flood. It is a fine, clear stream, with deep pools flowing along the bottom of a deep valley. The bed is rocky, firm, and stony, After crossing it the path runs down the course of the stream along the right bank and in places the khud towards the river is dangerously steep and the path rather bad.

ROUTE No. 25A—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
					Before reaching Bwenlon another path runs off east to Thetta, which is said to be a little nearer than Haka. Bwenlon is a village of about 70 houses, tributary to Haka. It is situated on the hillside, and is not defended except by the usual village fence. Camp was formed immediately south of the village beside a small stream. Very little level ground available.
2	Dongvar ...	9½	25½	Kukvar, Shurlavar, Silashivar.	General direction nearly due south. Leaving the camp the road runs along above the river, gradually descending and crossing numerous nullas. At about 1¾ miles it descends very steeply to the Kukvar, which is crossed. The road then continues and, crossing two or three small but steep-sided spurs, reaches the Shurlavar at about 4 miles. From here it leads up a very steep ascent to the top of the ridge at 5¼ miles, and from there descends gradually at first, but very steeply for the last ½ mile to the Silashivar at 8 miles. There is a clear stream in a deep, rocky bed and is crossed like all these streams by a bridge consisting of a thick log. This, with a hand-rail attached, would be sufficient, but the rail is generally wanting. From the stream the road, very steep at first, leads to the top of the ridge and then along the side, ascending slightly to the village. The water-supply is very meagre and is brought to the village by pipes. Camp was formed immediately above the village. A few supplies of fowls, &c., are procurable. Boinu flows 1,300 feet below and to the east of the village, and its course can be seen far to the south by the deep valley along which it runs. No path leads down the right bank from Dongvar, though roads or tracks are said to exist along the left bank.
3	Aibur ...	14	39½	Three streams...	The path leads up a very steep slope for a few hundred yards on to the ridge behind the village and then rises steadily up a long spur to the top

					of the Yovailangklang at 4 miles, the height of which is over 8,000 feet above sea-level. The Yovailangklang is a great range running north and south up and down the great loop of the Boinu. The top of this range is generally thickly covered with forest, but at the place where the path crosses is more or less bare of trees. From the top the road after leading through a belt of forest jungle, through which runs a small stream of water, leads down by a long spur with several steep descents to the village of Laitet. To a point about ½ mile beyond this village the direction from Dongvar has been nearly due west, but the path now runs nearly due south and for the last mile south-east to the village of Aibur. Flowing parallel to this part and along the bottom of a deep valley is the Tang-horr-var, a considerable stream coming from the north. The road running up and down over spurs crosses several nullas and three considerable streams with water in them all the year round. From the last of these it ascends steadily up to the village. Camp was pitched to the south of the village, near a small stream of good water. This is a long and tiring march.
4	Naring ...	16	55⅓	Tiarrtè-var ...	General direction south all the way. Pretty level for about 1 mile, when it descends steeply to a small stream, the ascent from which is also steep. After this it runs fairly level, but gradually rising, and at 4 miles passes the old deserted village Shurgnen, while at 5 miles the large new village of the same name, can be seen about 2 miles to the east on the opposite hillside. The road now descends steeply down a spur and at 6½ miles reaches the Tiarrtè stream, here about 20 feet broad. Crossing this the climb up the opposite hill is very steep and the ascent about 1,700 feet, but beyond this the path is fairly level and easy all the way to Naring.

Route by Lieutenant Norrie corrected to date.

Note.—This route throughout is impracticable for laden animals and can only be used by coolies.

ROUTE No. 26.

From Haka					To Raywa *viâ* Naring.
Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streames.	Time taken on march by a column of 150 infantry and 200 Chin coolies.	Remarks.
	Intermediate.	Total.			
	Miles.	Miles.		Hours.	
Camp on Boinu river.	...	6	Sumvar and smaller streams.	4	Path crosses saddle above Kotarr village, passes through valley, and ascends 2,000 feet, crossing range, and descends to the Sumvar, a stream 30 feet wide, 5 miles, then crosses low spur and descends to the Boinu. General direction west.
Sauntya camp, outside village, stockade on south side.	15	21	Laawvar and several small streams.	10	Path crosses the Boinu and ascends 4 miles to top of range, then descends very steeply 2 miles to Laawvar, 10 feet wide, runs along stream 1 mile, ascends steeply to top of range above Kusa village, 5 miles, and thence across several small streams by little used track 3 miles to Sauntya. General direction west. [*Note.*—A better division of the march would be to camp on the Laawvar.]
Laitet camp, in Laitet village.	14	35	Lungshawpa and smaller streams.	6	Path crosses several small nullas and low spur and then runs through long valley, nearly level, crossing small stream five times. At 10 miles the Lungshawpa, a stream 15 feet wide, is crossed; path ascends passing through cultivation to stream below village and ascends steeply to Laitet.
Aibur camp, on south of village.	5	40	Two streams ...	4	Path crosses two deep nullas and ascends to Aibur. Path is bad at the nullas and close to the village.
Shurgnen camp, on stream below and to north of village.	5	45	Several nullas and a tributary of Yate stream.	5	Path leads in a south-easterly direction, crossing several deep nullas. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles a tributary of the Yate stream, 10 feet wide, is crossed; thence ascends through cultivation to large stream immediately below the village.

Naring camp, outside north side of village.	14	59	One stream ...	8	Path leads south up through the village and is very steep and difficult for the first mile; at the second mile a stream 15 feet wide is crossed and there is no water between it and Naring. Ascends from stream 1 mile to top of range and runs along the top by an easy road to the village. At Naring the only available water is in the village and the supply is limited. There is a direct road from Aibur to Naring; distance 17 miles.
Rawva camp, below village on north side.	6	65	Boinu ...	6	Path leads through village and along top of broad spur 2 miles and descends 1 mile to the river and runs along bank $\frac{1}{3}$ mile to ford, 3 feet deep (29th January 1894), and 40 feet wide. There is a bad piece of road in the descent to the river. From river ascends gradually to Rawva.
Raywa camp, just above the upper village.	5	70	One stream ...	5	Path ascends steeply along east side of village $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to top of saddle, then runs down spur in south-east direction 1 mile to stream 15 feet broad. From stream ascends by good path through cultivation to village. There is another road on the west which leads to the lower village, but this (30th January 1894) has been destroyed and rendered impassable.

[*Note.*—Except where otherwise stated, the general direction of the road is due south. It is not suitable for mule transport, but unladen ponies were got over it without much difficulty.]

ROUTE No. 27.

From Haka					To Fort Lungleh *viâ* Tao.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	First camp ...	10	10	Boinu var, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, 25 feet broad. A tributary, 1 foot deep, 15 feet broad; several times.	Path leaves Haka nearly due west and is level and good. A short hill zig-zaged leads down to the Boinu valley at 7 miles. From here the track is in the bed of a tributary of the Boinu valley, sometimes very narrow, and the stream is crossed 22 times. At the last crossing there is a good camp with water and grass, but not much wood.
2	Klangklang ...	6	16	None ...	A steep ascent for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but path is good; it then undulates along a ridge for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and descends again for 2 miles; a short ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile into the village Here there is very little water, and for troops and especially mules it is better to go on for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the further valley, where there is an excellent camping-ground with a good stream, wood, and grass.
3	Twalam ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	None ...	From the camp this march would be only 6 miles. The path crosses one high range of hills going up for 3 miles and then down for 3; fair camp at stream below village.
4	Munlipi ...	12	$36\frac{1}{2}$	Laaw-var, 6 inches deep, 15 feet broad. Another small stream.	Path leaves camp going steeply up opposite spur and leaving Twalam on the left. After $\frac{1}{2}$ mile level it descends again to a small stream. Crossing this there is a very long ascent for 3 miles and then a more easy descent for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Laaw-var. An easy path for 3 miles more, then the Laaw-var is recrossed and a good path leads up to the village. A camp might be made at the second Laaw-var or in the village.

	Munlipi ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	38	Laaw-var, 6 inches deep, 15 feet broad.	Half-a-mile before reaching Munlipi village a path leads off backwards in a southerly direction. This leads to Munlipi camp. The Laaw-var is below the camp. Wood and grass obtainable here.
	Munlipi camp (where the post was in 1892).				
5	Tao ...	13	51	A few small streams. Shertok stream	Path leaves camp southwards, then bends gradually to the west, leaving Hriankan village on the left about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile off. At 6 miles the road crosses the "Tao gap." There is water at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From the gap there is an easy descent for 5 miles, but the road requires mending. Here a stream is crossed and there is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles very bad going up to the village. There is a camp at this stream. This last 2 miles is almost impassable for mules at present and will be very dangerous until a fresh path is traced. This is a hard march and a halt at 11 miles at the stream is advisable. A camp was formed $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below the village, but it is small and inconvenient.
6	Shertok ...	7	56		
7	Sangao ...	11	67		
8	Dopura ...	9	76		
9	Tregear ...	7	83	*See* South Lushai road reports.	The mule-track runs from the "Tao gap" down the Shertok valley, and if Tao is not visited it is possible to march from Munlipi to Sangao in two long marches, camping where the track leaves the Shertok stream. This road is passable for mules if slightly repaired after each rains. It is not possible to take mules up to Tao village.
10	Koladyne ...	12	95		
11	Mat river ...	11	106		
17	Fifteen mile camp.	9	115		
18	Lungleh ...	15	130		

ROUTE No. 28.

From Haka					To Tao *viâ* Northern route.
No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Klangklang ...	16	16	......	*Vide* Route No. 27.
2	Camp on Kyingvar.	12	28	Lavar, Kyingvar	The road from Klangklang ran north-west along the side of the spur above the village and then began to descend, running gradually down by a long spur until it reached the Lavar at 5 miles, the last bit of the descent being pretty steep. The Lavar is a small stream, here about 10 feet broad. The path runs down the bed of the stream, crossing it five times in half-a-mile and then begins to ascend, skirting round the side of a hill. The ascent is pretty steep most of the way and at $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles the top of the ridge is reached. The Lavar can be seen flowing away to the north and it ultimately joins the Tipi. On a spur of a high precipitous range to the north-east can be seen Lônzert, about 3 miles off. It contains over 200 houses. The path now runs along the ridge through fir trees and at $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles reaches Shompum. There is no place to halt on here owing to scarcity of water. Passing through the village the path runs down a long spur and at 11 miles reaches the Kyingvar, a stream of the same size as the Lavar. It then runs down the valley of this, crossing and recrossing it several times to camping-ground. Camp might be made anywhere along the stream, grass, water, and firewood being plentiful.
3	Camp on Buvar below Tunyan.	11	38	Buvar ...	Leaving camp the road leads down the bed of the Kyingvar for about 3 miles and is very stony and rough. It then leads abruptly up to the top of the ridge to the south by a very steep ascent. Reaching the top it runs along for half-a-mile to the village of Shihmu. There is a camping-ground beyond it about half-a-mile further on near a stream. The road leads

					through the village and continues pretty level with a pretty steep descent at about 5 miles. Skirting round the hillside it reaches the top of a long spur at about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and leads down this with some steep descents in places. Soon afterwards the village of Tunyan is seen straight in front on the side of a hill to the west and the road runs on as if going to the village. About a mile before reaching it, however, the path suddenly strikes off to the south, another path leading on to Tunyan about 1 mile further and leads down pretty steeply to the Buvar. The last part of the descent is very steep. The Buvar flows west to the Tipi river. There is a good halting place on the left bank on the path. Water, grass, and firewood are plentiful.
4	Tao ...	12	50	Some small streams.	The path runs generally south. At first it ascends very steeply and then more gradually to the top of a spur and runs up this towards the main range for about 3 miles. Skirting round the hillside it strikes another spur, down which it runs to the saddle connecting this range with Taoklang. At about 6 miles it joins the central road, *vide* Route No. 27.

ROUTE No. 29.

From Haka					To Tunyan.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Camp on Sarvar	14	...	Boina ... Survar many times.	For the first 10 miles the Haka-Klangklang mule-track is followed, the path branching off north where the track begins to ascend the Klangklang range, continues up the stream for 4 miles by fairly easy road. At the 14th mile road leaves stream and there is a good camping-ground.
2	Lonzert ...	9	23	Tipivar, a mountain stream with a plentiful supply of water.	Road leads steadily up a long spur to the pass between the Maraw and Twan-hnun mountains and is good until the top is reached, when it enters thick jungle and the path is very rough and steep in places. At the 4th mile the ascent grows gradual and a long spur runs down to the Tipivar, where there is lots of water and a good camping-ground, 5 miles. The ascent from the stream is difficult and the road runs over some pieces of rock which are dangerous for led-ponies. Then skirts the hillside crossing spurs and gradually ascending to the top of the hill above the village, 9 miles; then drops 1 mile to the village by a steep and rough track. General direction north.
	Shopum ...	7	30	Pivar ... Lavar ...	The road leads west, following the Lonzert cultivation road, which is very good to the Pivar, 5 yards wide and 1 foot deep; then ascends gradually to top of spur and descends very steeply to the Lavar, 10 yards broad and 1 foot deep. Crosses the stream and ascends gradually to top of spur and skirts round hill to low saddle, from which there is a steep climb of 1 mile to the village, where there is good camping-ground but little water.
	Shimu ...	7	37	......	The road leads down 2 miles to the Tingvar, where there is an excellent camping-ground, and follows the course of the stream for 4 miles, and leaving it on the left bank ascends very steeply and by a difficult road to Shimu, where there is a fair supply of water.
	Tunyan ...	6	43	......	The road now runs up to the top of the range in a north-westerly direction for 1 mile and then runs down, in some places very steeply, to the saddle above the Buvar, where the Munlipi road joins it and runs along the top of the range fairly level, 2 miles to the village. Camp ¼ mile to north of village.

ROUTE No. 30.

From Haka					To Rimpi *via* Firthi.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Firthi ...	11	...	One small stream at 3rd mile.	The road is the Haka-Kan mule-track for 3 miles, from which it branches off north-east and skirts the Moonklang range, leaving it at the 9th mile and descending the Firthi, where there is a good camp just below the village. This part of the road is good throughout. Faron is reached by road going north at 10th mile.
2	Rimpi ...	13	24	Ton-var, Nya-var, and several small streams.	Road descends steeply from village, crossing several streams. At 2 miles it crosses the spur and leads down to the Ton-var, which is reached in 6 miles. The crossing is very bad and it is difficult to get ponies across. From the stream the road ascends very steeply 2 miles to the top of the spur, from which Rimpi can be seen, and then descends by rough road to the Nya-var, 3 miles, passing the old site of Laytaw about half-way. The crossing of the Nya-var, which is 15 yards wide and a foot deep, is not difficult, and from the stream there is an easy ascent to the village. On the south-west there is a good camping-ground with a plentiful water-supply. A road to Pai runs east through the camp and Rimte is 2 miles to the north-east by a good and fairly level road, crossing three small streams.

ROUTE No. 31.

From Haka					To Thetta *via* Rawvan.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Bwetet ...	10	...	......	By mule-track. *See* Route No. 19.
2	Yokwa ...	9	19	......	
3	Rawvan ...	9	28	......	
4	Thetta ...	13	41	Several small streams.	Path ascends to top of ridge and descends to Pomlan, 3 miles, where there is a good water-supply; goes through village and up a steep and difficult spur along which it runs. At 6th mile again descends steeply, crosses a stream and runs up another steep spur and along top, fairly level. At the 10th mile Thetta is seen and the path runs steeply down to the Ri-var, from which there is a steep ascent of ½ a mile by a rough road to the village. The road was improved in 1892, but is not now passable for mules.

ROUTE No. 32.

From Klangklang					To Dawn.
No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Twalam ...	8½	...	......	See Route No. 27.
2	Munlipi ...	12	...	......	See Route No. 27.
3	Tunyan ...	12	...	......	Road runs north fairly level and by a good but rather slippery path. At 2 miles a small stream is crossed and road gradually ascends to 5,550 feet. After 8 miles road curves to the north-west and runs down a spur to the Bu-var, the descent to stream being steep. There is plenty of water and a good camping-ground at the stream. Thence ascends steeply for first ½ mile and then very gradually to the village. Fair camping-ground ½ mile to north of village, with small running stream.
4	Lônler ...	6½	...	......	The range runs north-west from Tunyan and the road skirts round the west of it and after a small ascent from the village is level and good. At the 3rd mile a road leaves eastwards to Funka and at the 5th mile road descends rather steeply to a saddle where the Bamkwa road leaves the village, being a mile above the road. From the saddle the road ascends ½ mile and then runs along top of spur over undulating grassland. A camp may be formed under and to the west of the village near the Lônler; water-supply, which is scanty.
5	Dawn ...	10	...	......	General direction north-west. The road runs down to the saddle connecting the Lônler spur with the Dawnklang, where there is a little water, distance 3 miles; from here commences a very steep ascent of 2,400 feet, the last 300 of which is a succession of steps over rock on a spur a few feet wide and impracticable for even led-ponies. Having reached the summit at 6,100 feet, road improves and runs along crest, rising to 6,300 at the 9th mile, when it drops steeply to Dawn, 1,000 feet below.

ROUTE No. 33.

From Klangklang					To Hripi.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles		
1	Klangrwa ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	One large stream called the Rachiar-var and several small streams.	General direction south-south-west. Leaving the camp, which is north of and above Klangklang, the direct road runs straight through the village. This is, however, not passable for laden mules, the lanes being so narrow. The best way for them is to return along the Klangklang-Haka road for about 450 yards; then turn off along a path running south downhill over the water-supply; then for a short way along left bank of this stream, which is then crossed, and strike into the path running south from the village; then down this path into the nulla southward and across the stream running westwards south of the village at $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from camp. By going through the village about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile is saved. After crossing the stream the path rises to top of small ridge beyond, then over this and down into the valley of the Rachiar-var, a large stream running south-east and north-east at $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The path then crosses this stream and runs up a spur at an easy gradient, and winds along in a southerly direction for another $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, crossing two or three small streams, at which point it passes over a neck from whence Klangrwa is seen bearing 199°. From here the road winds southwards for 2 miles into Klangrwa. About 200 yards before reaching the village there is a good camping-ground with excellent water-supply close at hand. Path mostly good, but steep in places but available for mules.
2	Camp on Laaw-var river.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	9	Laaw-var river	The path runs right through village and continues along eastern slope of range for about 2,300 yards, when it inclines more to the west. Here there

					is a very bad place where the road passes along the face of a precipitous rock (a diversion was made above it for the mules). Leaving the rock, the road runs along a blunt spur to the valley of the Laaw-var below. Good camping-ground alongside of river, but of necessity much commanded, 3,000 feet.
3	Hripi ...	6	15	Laaw and Bankluan var, and three small streams.	The path runs out of camp for about 100 yards along right bank of river, which it then crosses and runs up the hill in the opposite side, direction west-south-west, and then winds over a couple of spurs and down into a deep nullah beyond, in which runs the Bankluan-var about $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles from camp. Road bad. A few mules were taken with the column, but before reaching this stream their loads had to be taken off and carried down by hand. The path now crosses the river and runs up the opposite hillside, direction south-west, to the top, which is reached at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From near this point the village of Hripi is seen bearing 204°. The path now runs along ridge south-east for some little way, then leaves the top and runs along the south side, winding gradually south round the head of the big nulla over three or four small streams into Hripi village. The village is approached through a narrow gorge with dense bramble jungle on either side defended by three stockaded gateways now in ruins. The water-supply is crossed before entering this gorge. Camp in the village; no suitable ground outside.

ROUTE No. 34.

From Klangklang	To Vomkwa.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Twalam ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	...	......	*See* Route No. 27.
2	Salen ...	14	$22\frac{1}{2}$	Sika, 20 feet wide, with plenty of water. Sivar, Laaw-var, 20 yards wide, 1 foot deep, would be impassable at times during the rains.	Path leads steeply up from camp through the village and then runs along spur fairly flat in southerly direction. At the 2nd mile it begins to descend in places steeply to the Sika stream, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Then crosses end of steep spur to the Sivar, 5 yards wide with plenty of water and much flat ground; then crosses another spur and descends to stream at 9th mile; thence ascends steeply 1 mile to top of range where the Hryakaw-Klangrwa road cuts it; then falls very steeply in places to the Laaw. At the 12th mile the last 100 feet to the river are very bad. Path crosses stream and ascends at once rather steeply for the 1st mile and afterwards more gradually to Salen. Camp above village on the Vomkwa road. Plenty of water.
3	Vomkwa ...	10	$32\frac{1}{2}$	Several small streams and the Varkoung, 15 yards wide with plenty of water.	General direction south-west. Path runs through old and new clearing with several steep nullas for 2 miles; then along top of range, fairly good-going, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles after which it descends very steeply in places, 3 miles, to the Varkoung; runs along stream by difficult track, 1 mile, crossing stream half a dozen times; thence ascends very steeply indeed, 1,000 feet, through thick bamboo jungle, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Ascent then is more gradual. Vomkwa is reached in 10 miles.

ROUTE No. 35.

From Klangklang					To Rawkwa.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
	Twalam ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	...	Two streams, 10 yards broad with plenty of water.	As per Route No. 27.
	Munlipi ...	12	$20\frac{1}{2}$		
	Rawkwa ...	11	$31\frac{1}{2}$		The Tunyan path is followed 7 miles (*see* Route No. 28) and thence the road branches off in a north-westerly direction, descending 1,500 feet to a stream with plenty of water, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; then ascends steep spur and crossing two nullas reaches the village in 2 miles from the stream. Village is about 3,000 feet above stream and the last part of ascent is over rock and is impassable for led-ponies. The water-supply is scanty. There is good camping-ground at the stream below.

ROUTE No. 36.

From Klangklang					To Klangpi.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Twalam ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	...	......	*See* Route No. 32.
2	Munlipi ...	12	$20\frac{1}{2}$	......	
3	Tunyan ...	12	$32\frac{1}{2}$	......	
4	Lônler ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	39	......	
5	Klangpi ...	14	53	Ting-var, 20 yards broad with plenty of water and other small streams.	Leaving Lônler path turns eastward and there is a steep descent for 500 feet to a spur, then runs level by good track for 4 miles; it then descends, at first gradually and afterwards very steeply, to the Ting-var, about 1,500 feet below at the 5th mile. Then ascends by fair path and crosses ridge to Pin-var, which it crosses several times while ascending, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the bed; then there is a steep climb to Londin at the 9th mile; path then goes north-north-east and bends to the south, passing from one ridge to another by small saddle, and ascends 1,000 feet to the top of main ridge, along which it runs 1 mile to the village. General direction north-north-east.

ROUTE No. 37.

From Tao					To Wantu *viâ* Bwè.
No.	Stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Bwe West (Kwa-sun Kwa).	13½	13½	Shirtok stream, 10 feet wide with plenty of water.	Track is bad and descends very steeply 2,000 feet to the stream, crosses it and runs directly up the opposite hill, very difficult even for led-ponies. The track cuts the Haka-Tregear mule-track at 1½ miles from the stream. From the top the road runs along the Bualpin range and is much impeded by jungle and is but little used. At 7½ miles beyond the Shertok stream there is a little water and from here there is an excellent road for 3 miles to the village. Camp on small nulla, ½ mile before reaching village. Water scarce. General direction south.
2	Bwe East (Ra-dun Kwa)	5	18½	Duiaw-var ...	Road runs east by south, descending steeply to the Duiaw-var, 15 feet wide, and with plenty of water; thence rises steeply 1,200 feet to Bwe East, the road being very bad near the stream. Camp on south side of village about ½ mile from it on road to Vomkwa.
3	Vomkwa ...	10	28½	Small streams near Bwe.	Track runs through clearing and is rough for the first 3 miles, then enters jungle and ascends through jungle to the pass on the Tirian range; the road appears but little used and is not good. There is a little water in thick jungle at the 6th mile. Track descends by a bad and steep road 1,000 feet and crosses several very difficult places near the 8th mile, after which the road enters old and new clearings and is good. Camp above village with water in nullas to west.
4	Wantu ...	9	37½	......	The track running through the village descends the spur easily except the last few hundred feet to the Rumchi; elevation 2,000 feet; distance 2½ miles; then runs down stream, meeting the Var Koung and following it down, crossing it several times, and then turns easterly to the La Aw, 40 yards broad and a foot deep; an island is then crossed and the road reaches the Hnut Var and then ascends a spur through bamboo-jungle, 4½ miles, to Wantu; elevation 4,150 feet.

ROUTE No. 38.

From Tao *viâ* Bwè and Vomkwa. — To Haka.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Inter-mediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	First camp ...	10½	10½	Stream 8 inches deep, 20 feet broad.	A very hard march; impassable for mules. Path descends from Tao to the stream at 3 miles. From the stream there is one long steep ascent, at first almost precipitous, and the whole path is extremely bad; no water after this stream. Camp at 10 miles, but water very scarce indeed, even for drinking purposes; it is found in two small nullas. Plenty of wood and grass. Direction of this march changes a good deal, but is generally south.
2	Second camp ...	12	22½	Htampi-va, 1 foot deep, 30 feet broad.	Three miles very good going along the ridge to Bwe (West) village. This village, together with Bwe East, form Bwe; its individual name is Htoonfin. Very little supplies obtainable. Leaving village, path turns east down a steep hill to the Htampi-va; crossing this a very steep ascent for 3 miles to Bwe (East) or Kwasunkwa. On the further side of this village there is a small stream, and a camp might be made here. After leaving the village the path goes up to the right and crossing the ridge keeps along the further side of it, bending gradually to the left. Four miles from the village is a stream with a camp on the further side.
3	Vomkwa ...	8	30½	Several small streams.	The path goes up and down, crossing several small spurs and nullas, then turning eastwards it goes over a ridge and down a long descent for 3½ miles to another small stream. From here there is 1 mile ascent to Vomkwa village. Camp on west side of village. Water scarce.

4	Third camp ...	8	30½	Two small streams.	This march is all nearly due north, first descending steeply to water at 2 miles, then a long ascent for 4½ miles to the top of a ridge, then 1 mile down the further side to a small stream where there is a camp. This is a very small, bad ground; it would be better if possible to push on to the stream 4 miles further on.
5	Munlipi camp ...	9	47½	One stream, 6 inches deep, 12 feet broad.	Path ascends slightly for 1½ miles then descends to stream at 4 miles. Here there is a plenty of open ground and a good camp might be formed. The path ascends very steeply for 2 miles to the village of Hriankan; passing through this there is an easy road for 3 miles into the camp.
6	Twalam ...	12½	60	......	
7	Klangklang ...	8½	68½	......	*See* Route No. 27.
8	Savar ...	6	74½	......	
9	Haka ...	10	84½	......	

ROUTE No. 39.

From Kalemyo to Kunchaung via Sihaung (by boat).

In the dry season boats well laden take—

(1) Two days from Kalewa to Kalemyo.
(2) Two days from Kalemyo to Indin.
(3) Three days from Indin to Sihaung.
(4) Three days from Sihaung to Kunchaung.

The following are the stages:—

First day, from Kalewa to Natgyiggôn.
Second day, from Natgyiggôn to Kalemyo.
Third day, from Kalemyo to the village of Kinbônyôn.
Fourth day, from village to Indin.
Fifth day, from Indin to Kyarmin.
Sixth day, from Kyarmin to Pawmin or Taunghpa.
Seventh day, from Pawmin to Sihaung.
Eighth day, from Sihaung to camp on Nankathè.
Ninth day, from camp on Nankathè to 2nd camp on Nankathè.
Tenth day, second camp on Nankathè to Kunchaung.

The above is probably the maximum number of days boats would, as a rule, require when the water is not very low. The journey might be done in eight or even seven days.

Down stream the time required would be four or five days, and the stages as follows:—

First day, from Kunchaung to Sihaung.
Second day, from Sihaung to Indin.
Third day, from Indin to Kalemyo.
Fourth day, to Kalewa or to Natgyiggôn and from thence Kalewa on the fifth day.

ROUTE No. 40.

From Kalemyo | To Hanta (by road).

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Indin ...	14	14	Myittha, crossed by route.	General direction south. The route crosses the Myittha at "Kalemyo Shore" and passes through two villages. The path is merely an ill-defined fair-weather track through low-lying ground overgrown with kaing grass, and in the rains is probably under water.
2	Sihaung ...	13	27	The Myittha, crossed by ford.	General direction south. The route continues to traverse low-lying ground and touches the Myittha again at Taunghpa at mile 23; crosses by a ford to the village of Pawnimè on opposite bank. From Pawnimè on to Sihaung is 4 miles, the village of Kado being passed one mile before reaching Sihaung.
3	Kunchaung ...	17	44	......	General direction south and south-west. The route is a mere cooly path, there being no recognized road; the first 6 miles run along the valley of Myittha.
				The Nankathè crossed.	At the 6th mile the route crosses the Nankathè and at the 7th mile enters the low hills on the edge of the plain. From the 7th to the 17th mile the route runs along the right bank of the Nankathè. The following camping-grounds are passed on this stage: Kabanni 7 miles from Sihaung and at miles $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$; there is also camping accommodation at Kunchaung.

ROUTE No. 40—concluded.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
4	Hanta ...	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$52\frac{3}{4}$	......	General direction north-west along Nankathè; then south-west. On leaving Kunchaung the route ascends the right bank of the Nankathè for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, gradient 1 in 7 or 1 in 8; steep khuds all the way and impracticable for mules to pass one another. From $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to mile 3 the route is nearly level; camping-ground at mile 3. From mile 3 to mile $3\frac{3}{4}$ the route descends to the Netpyawchaung, where there is plenty of water all the year round. From the Netpyawchaung to Hanta is a steady rise at a gradient of 1 in 8, the distance being 5 miles; 3 miles from Hanta there is a plentiful water-supply. Mules leaving Hanta unloaded at sunrise for Kunchaung as a rule return loaded at 2-30 P.M. The hillsides are more or less preciptious throughout, and a great deal of shale is met with, which is liable to slip at any time during the rains and thus block the road temporarily.

ROUTE No. 41.

From Hanta.					To Falam.
No.	Stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Nanpathi ...	8	8	Nanpathi river, 40 yards wide; fordable in dry weather, not in the rains; is crossed by a small, temporary bridge built by the 4th Madras Pioneers.	Leaving Hanta post the road runs north-west over the range above and down nearly 3,000 feet to the river Nanpathi. Three miles from Hanta is a site for a camp with good water 40 yards north of the road. The mule-track leads to the junction of the Nanpathi and Pao-var. The Chin track, leading to the best dry-weather ford, leaves the mule-track at about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles and crosses the Nanpathi below the track and there is a light Chin bridge. From Nanpathi the road runs up to the top of the Minkin ridge, passing Troc and above Ralawn there is a good camping-ground.
2	Ralawn ...	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{3}{4}$	Water plentiful near camp.	The road between the Nanpathi and Ralawn is likely to become very bad during the rains. From Ralawn the road runs along the Minkin range and crossing it drops into the Laiyo valley, meeting the Haka mule-track at 26th mile. Half-a-mile beyond this is Karôn village. Between Ralawn and Karôn there is only one spring of water about 7 miles from Ralawn.
3	Karôn ...	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	One spring of water in dense jungle at mile 22	Laiyo village lies on the opposite side of the valley to Karôn.
4	Falam ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	34	Water plentiful on road.	From Laiyo to Falam post is 4 miles along a Chin track improved in March 1890 and passable by mules, but steep and difficult in places.

ROUTE No. 42.

From Minywa					To Shurkwa.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Intermediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	First camp ...	11	11	Two small streams at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	The path is at first rather difficult to hit off and a guide should be taken for the first mile; after this it cannot be mistaken. It immediately enters the jungle and continues in it throughout fairly level and easy. At $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles and 3 miles are broad nullas or valleys (300 yards broad by 150 feet deep) with steep sides. A small stream of water in the second nulla. Another stream at $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Camp at third stream in bamboo jungle.
2	Pawlon camp...	9	20	A small stream at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	Path begins to ascend at 2 miles and top of ridge is reached at 4 miles; goes up and down with steep gradients for 1 mile and then descends very steeply to the valley. Water may be got at $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles by digging in a small nulla. Path level the rest of the way to the stream. Camp on left bank of stream 500 yards below first crossing. Bad camping-ground in undulating bamboo jungle; plenty of water.
3	First Zahaw creek.	5	25	Zahaw creek ...	An easy march over another range of hills; gradients on each side, sometimes rather steep for mules. Total ascent about 1,200 feet. A good camping-ground with plenty of water, wood, and grass, but it is feverish.
4	Tonwar ...	10	35	......	A very hard march for men and mules and no water all the way. Path first ascends steeply for 2 miles and in places is very bad, then it undulates along the ridge for 2 miles and then descends for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At 7 miles it rises to the top of another ridge and continues along the ridge into the village of Tonwar (or Domvar). Camp about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the further side of the village; plenty of ground, but not good, being on the hillside. Water from two small streams on each side of camp, but it is not good. Small quantities of good water may be had from a well in the village. The streams are difficult for mules to cross.

5	Second Zahaw creek.	5	40	The creek ...	An easy march, all downhill after the first mile; descent for the last mile very steep and mules require to be assisted. Camping-ground in bamboo jungle by side of stream (stream 2 feet deep and 20 feet wide; rocky bed). The ground is very small and confined and our column (250 men, 1 Sec., and 500 coolies) could scarcely find room. Hills rise precipitously on all sides. This place is very feverish indeed, but cannot be avoided.
6	Shurkwa stream	12	52	Two small rivulets at 8 and 8¼ miles.	A very hard march, first along steep ascent for 4 miles; the first part of this is very steep indeed and mules had to be hauled up. At 7 miles the path crosses a big watershed, leaving the valley of the Myittha and entering the valley of the Boinu. There are two watering-places at 8 miles and a few hundred yards further on. From 7½ miles path descends, but not steeply. Road here is very boken and requires mending. A good camp, plenty of room and water, but not much wood.
7	Shurkwa ...	3½	55½	Small stream at the camp.	Path crosses the stream at once and ascends steeply for 2½ miles into the village. In places road is very bad. A camp was formed 1 mile north of the village: plenty of good ground here, but little wood. Water in very small quantities from nulla 200 yards from camp and another nulla 400 yards from camp. Mules must be taken down to nulla about 1½ mile north of camp. Supplies of goats, fowls, &c., obtainable.

Note.—Report by Lieutenant Ballard, Norfolk Regiment, corrected to date.

ROUTE No. 43.

From Shurkwa					To Lungno.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Aika ...	10	10	Boinu var (crossed four times), $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, 20 yards broad.	Leaving camp the path goes through the village southward and then turns to the right and goes down a long, steep descent to the Boinu var, which it reaches at 4 miles. Path bad in places. It then goes down bed of the river for 1 mile, crossing four times. This would be impassable after rain. Leaving the river, path ascends very steeply up to the left round a shoulder and down to a stream.
				Small stream ...	Then a steep ascent for 2 miles, then 1 mile level into the village. Camp $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of village; good large ground with plenty of water, &c.
2	Lotaw ...	9	19	Streams at the camp and at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	Path ascends for first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then continues level and good for 3 miles, where there is a stream, then there is a very long steep hill for 2 miles: difficult for men and mules. After this a capital path with steep descent from top of hill to the Hti-Hti var. Last mile very steep and dangerous for mules.
				Hti-Hti var 17 times; 2 feet deep, 15 yards broad.	Then up the bed of the Hti-Hti var, which is crossed continually. Direction nearly due south. There is a good supply of water, but not much wood. The village is on the right bank about 100 feet up. Supplies may be got here. This is a good base for operations to the south and south-west as runners can reach Minywa in two days and coolies can be got from the village to bring up supplies.

3	Camp ...	12	31	Hti-Hti var, many times; 2 feet deep, 15 yards broad.	The track leaves camp and runs along the bed of the Hti-Hti var, which it crosses frequently and which is much impeded by rocks and drift wood. *Note.*—There is an alternative path over the hills which the Chins use: it avoids the river, but is not passable for animals.
4	Lungno ...	7	38	Stream below Lungno.	At the 12th mile the road leaves the stream and there is an excellent camping ground. From this camp the road runs up a spur steeply at first, but afterwards more gradually to the top of range (7,000 feet), which is reached in 3 miles. Thence the path descends by a long spur to the stream below Lungno, the village being 500 feet above it Good camping ground just below village with water in nullas to the south. The path up the Hti-Hti var is very difficult for laden mules. The Shempi road leaves shortly after the top of range is crossed and runs down spur 2 miles by good road to that village.

ROUTE No. 44.

From Lungno					To Lotaw *via* Rawywa.
No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Kailung ...	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	......	Track crosses hill and through village of Belai; crosses another hill; then descends to a good camp at a stream. Road would require mending for mules.
		$4\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	......	Ascends through village of Kalung. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles road becomes very precipitous; very bad camp on side of hill. Water-supply limited.
	Rawywa ...	13	$28\frac{1}{4}$	......	Track ascends bare hill up to 9,500 feet and runs along ridge for 9 miles, then descends to village. Excellent camp on other side of village.
	Satawn ...	14	$42\frac{1}{4}$	......	Track turns back through part of Rawywa, then up to a bare hill. Water at $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, also at 9 miles. Camp on side of hill by a small stream; height 5,200 feet; a long march, but not hard except for mules and ponies.
		5	$47\frac{1}{4}$	......	Across a valley to village of Shirshi along the hill, then down to stream with camp on each side.
	Shirklai ...	7	$54\frac{1}{4}$	......	Steep and difficult ascent for 3 miles to 7,800 feet; stream at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; camp on other side of village. Good ground.
	Lotaw ...	5	$59\frac{1}{4}$	Hti Hti-var ...	Easy march, slight ascent, then long descent down a nulla to the Hti-Hti var.

Note.—This is not the direct route to Lotaw, but may be taken to visit villages.

All this route would be passable for mules except for short distances, which would require improvement with tools.

ROUTE No. 45.

From Naring					To Gangaw *viá* Lotaw.
Stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Total.	Rivers and streams.	Time taken on march by a column of 150 infantry and 200 Chin coolies.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.		Hours.	
Kwahrang camp, ¼ mile from village on east side.	...	4	One stream ...	4	Path leads due east, descending steeply, to stream 15 feet broad and is very bad near stream; thence ascends steeply, but by a good road 2 miles through cultivation to village.
Longrang camp, on south side of village.	13	17	Several small streams.	9	The road, which is a very bad one, goes through the bottom of Kwahrang village and ascends steeply to top of range above Kwahrang, which is nearly 8,000 feet high, and runs along top 2 miles and then descends steeply along top of spur. At the 6th mile a stream 10 feet wide is crossed and road then runs along hillside through taungyas to the village, the last half of the road being very good.
Aika camp, on south side of village.	4	21	Boinu ...	3	Path leads down spur rather steeply to the Boinu, 2 feet deep and 40 feet broad (February 1894), then ascends nulla and over spur to village.
Lotaw camp, above village on south of Tonwa road.	10	31	Hti-Hti-var ...	5	Road leads due south, crossing two spurs and descending a third to the Hti-Hti-var, 5 miles; runs along stream, crossing it several times 3 miles, and then ascends through cultivation to the village.

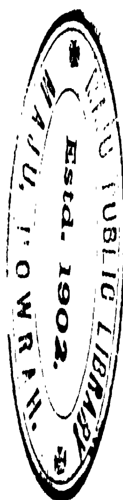
ROUTE No. 45—concluded.

Stages.	Distances. Intermediate.	Distances. Total.	Rivers and streams.	Time taken on march by a column of 150 infantry and 200 Chin coolies.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.		Hours.	
Tonwa camp, on north-west, ¼ mile from the village.	14	45	One stream ...	8	Path runs alongside of spur in easterly direction, 1 mile to stream, 10 feet broad, crosses it and ascends spur 2 miles to top of range, then descends 6 miles to low saddle, where there is small stream of water 200 yards down khud on south side. Path then ascends for 4 miles and runs along top of ridge fairly level to the village.
Pyaunglon stream.	15	60	Tributary to the Zahaw chaung.	8	Path runs along top of ridge for 3 miles, descends 1½ miles to saddle, and then again ascends 1½ miles to top of ridge, runs along top 2 miles and descends steeply 2 miles to the stream, then ascends crossing a low range and descends to the stream. General direction east.
Zibia camp, on north-east of village.	15	75	Several streams now dry (February 1894).	7	Road crosses two small ranges and for the last 10 miles runs through level country to the village. General direction east.
Gangaw ...	5	80	Myittha and smaller sttreams.	2	Road runs through the paddy-fields and Shonshi village, crossing river at southern end of Gangaw village. River (February 1894) 80 yards wide and 2 feet deep. General direction north-east. [*Note.*—The path is not fit for mule transport.]

ROUTE No. 46.

From Yokwa — To Kapi *viá* Thetta.

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.		
		Miles.	Miles.		
1	Thetta ...	9	9	Rai-var and a small stream.	General direction south-south-west. From the Yokwa camp the road runs up on to the ridge at the back of the Ywama, and it is pretty steep. From here it runs along the ridge pretty level for a short distance and then ascends again steeply. At about 2 miles a broad ditch has been cut right across the crest, which is here very narrow. The ditch is about 10 feet wide and 10 feet deep and the ascent from the Yokwa side is very steep. The path continues steep up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, after which it runs along very fairly level and is good. At about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles it crosses another ditch similar to the last, but rather smaller. Both these ditches are crossed by foot-bridges, consisting of a couple of logs laid side by side. The path continues level to 6 miles, when the main ridge is reached, and Thetta can be seen lying in the bottom of the broad open valley beyond. From here it leads down a very steep spur, which becomes almost precipitous lower down and reaches the Rai-var at about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From here the path into Thetta is level and easy. It is situated on a spur above the Rai-var. It could be best attacked from the spur on the north-west. The Rai-var ("var" means a stream) is the main tributary of the Zahaw creek. It flows in a south-easterly direction and joins the Zahaw about 10 miles above its mouth. There is no water along the road till the Rai-var is reached.
2	Kapi ...	8	17	Rai-var and another stream.	General direction south. From Thetta the path runs down to the Rai-var and then follows the course of the stream to about 2 miles, crossing and recrossing it about six times. It then runs up the side of a spur, the ascent of which is very steep at first and afterwards more gradual; reaching the top of the ridge it descends to a stream beyond and, crossing this, ascends the opposite spur to Kapi, which faces the south, being built just below the crest of the spur mentioned above. Water from a small stream. [*Note.*—This route is only practicable for cooly transport.]



G. B. C. P. O.—No. 8047, B. S., 10-6-96—200.